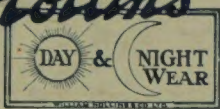


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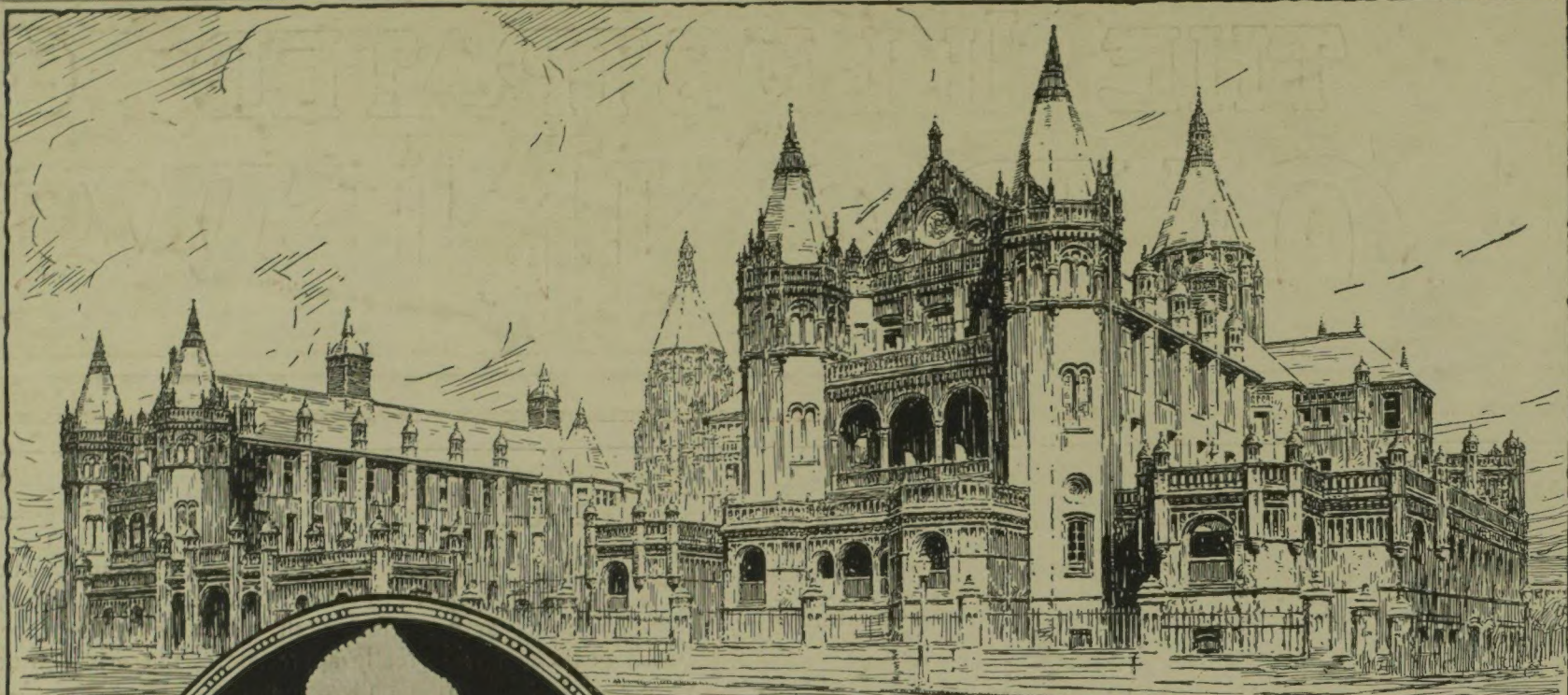


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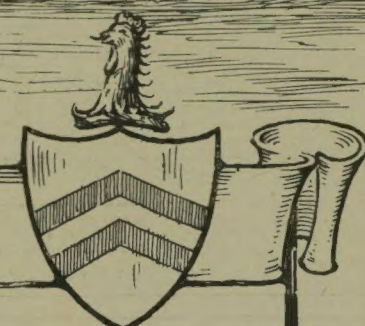
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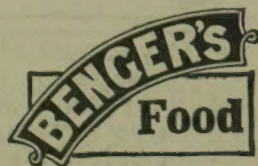
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1922.

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ON THE ROAD TO RATIFICATION†: A SITTING OF THE DAIL DURING THE SESSION WHICH RESULTED IN ACCEPTANCE OF THE TREATY AND THE FALL OF MR. DE VALERA.

Dail Eireann resumed on January 3 the adjourned debate on the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and, after a succession of stormy scenes, the motion for ratification was finally carried on the 7th by 64 votes to 57. Mr. de Valera resigned his office as President, but submitted himself for re-election. Another long and lively debate took place, and on January 9 the resolution proposing his re-election was rejected by a majority of two. It was arranged that on the following day the

Dail should discuss a proposal asking Mr. Arthur Griffith to form a Provisional Executive. Mr. Griffith said that what he intended to do when they had formed a Provisional Government was to arrange for a plebiscite or a General Election. Our photograph shows the Dail in session. The Speaker, Professor John MacNeill, is seen in the Chair (in the centre, with his back to the camera) and a little to the left is Mr. de Valera, resting his head in his hands.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

A DAILY paper recently published a leading article on the good old subject of the good old days. Of course, it was devoted to the defence of the present against the past, for this practice also is by this time tolerably old. As a rule, those who discuss the good old days and how bad they were, are a little vague about how old they were. They compare the modern clerk with anybody from a Blue Briton to a True Blue Tory, or the modern newspaper with anything from prehistoric carving to pre-Raphaelite painting. In this case, to do the leader-writer justice, he was more exact; he fixed on a particular date in the past, for purposes of comparison; and rather a curious and interesting date too. He was concerned with some documents dealing with the years 1745-47; and told us the usual things about London being without lamp-posts, or having stage coaches instead of railway trains. And it struck me that it would make something like an amusing parlour game to compare notes about what ideas the mention of any date calls up in your mind or mine.

Now the first thought that actually occurs to me about the years 1745-47 has nothing to do with trains or lamp-posts. It is this: that those years mark more or less the last time in our history when any great estates were confiscated or any great lords suffered punishment for a crime against the State. The Jacobite nobles who were executed after the suppression of the '45 must have been the last of a long line of wealthy criminals or high-born martyrs who had found throughout the centuries that the law was higher than themselves. I am not exulting over their end; on the contrary, I am something of a Jacobite myself. I am only noting the fact that the taking of their lives, and more especially the taking of their property, was the sort of thing that has not happened since. Other sorts of legal operations, of course, have happened since. The punishment of poor people, for the sort of crimes that are the temptations of poor people, still went on then, and still goes on now. But the idea of punishing a public man as a public enemy has, for good or evil, become an impossibility. And the idea of taking away the private wealth of a public man is equally inconceivable, especially if he is a really wealthy man. It is said that modern government makes life safer; and the claim is very tenable. But at least it is certain that modern government makes life for the governing classes safer; and never before in the whole history of the world has it been so safe a business to govern.

Let me take only one example actually mentioned in the newspaper article. Among the horrors of Old London, it mentions not only the absence of lamp-posts, but the presence of pillories. I have never been able to see myself that a pillory was necessarily worse than a prison. It need not in most cases be a more drastic punishment. It was certainly in all cases a more democratic punishment. A man was not only tried by his peers, but punished by his peers. It was no idle distinction; for he was sometimes acquitted and applauded by his peers. If a man were pilloried for a crime which the populace regarded as a virtue, there was nothing to prevent the populace from pelting him with roses instead of rotten eggs. In fact, I think it would be far from a bad thing

if you or I or any ordinary individual were occasionally put in the pillory, to discover the emotional atmosphere of our social circle. Let us trust the experiment would be reassuring; it would at least be interesting and novel. The objection to the pillory suggested in the article consists in its ruthless publicity. But in the matter of



"FOR GOD AND KING AND RIGHT THEY GAVE THEIR ALL": GREAT YARMOUTH'S FINE WAR MEMORIAL IN HONOUR OF ITS 1472 FALLEN SONS.

Photograph by Topical.

punishment I am not reassured by privacy. I know that the most abominable cruelties have always been committed in complete privacy. I am not sure even about the punishments that are now hidden in prisons instead of being displayed

the secret messenger of a Sultan. But this is something of a separate question. It is enough to note here that there was at least good as well as evil in the publicity of the pillory. Indeed, there is only one real and unanswerable objection to the punishment of the pillory; and unfortunately it so happens that this is also the chief objection to the gallows, the prison, the reformatory, the scientific preventive settlement for potential criminals, and everything else of the kind. The only real objection to the pillory is that we should probably put the wrong man into it.

But let us consider for a moment the man who was put into it. Now nobody with an intelligent interest in the past, or an intelligent doubt about the present, would dream of taking the date of 1745 as the happy age to be regretted. It was a very bad period in many ways, possibly a worse period than our own; for many of the old humanities had passed with the common creed of Christendom, while many of the modern humanities had not come in with the French Revolution. The period, like all periods, contained very noble figures; but they were either defeated like the last Jacobites or detached and eccentric like Dr. Johnson. Its politics were, if possible, more full of knavery than our own. On the other hand, its commercialism, though already increasing out of proportion, was still more honest than our own. But no man who understands the disease of the present would look for the cure in that epoch of the past. He would seek for another social system in its days of strength and fullness; for instance, the best period of the Middle Ages. There again he would find the pillory; but my immediate interest is in the person he might possibly find in it.

Now a man could be put in the pillory in mediæval times for what was then called forestalling, and is now called making a corner. In some countries he could be hanged. There are at this moment walking about Europe and America a number of placid, well-fed, well-dressed gentlemen who boast of having made corners. Suppose

I were to suggest that they should stand in the pillory. Suppose I were to suggest that some of them should hang on the gallows. Suppose I were to propose to punish them in modern times as they would have been punished in mediæval times; suppose that, and you will measure the whole distance and difference of which I spoke when I said that the really powerful man has never been really punished since 1745. There may be individual exceptions due to peculiar circumstances, but I cannot think of them at the moment. It is no answer to say that the powerful have not broken the law. Those who are powerful enough to make the law do not need to break it. The acts are not punishable in modern times which were actually punished in mediæval times. Nobody is so silly as



"YARMOUTH WAS EXPOSED TO ATTACK BY SEA AND AIR": PRINCE HENRY, WHO UNVEILED THE MEMORIAL, SPEAKING FROM THE PLINTH.

Prince Henry unveiled on January 7, in St. George's Park, Great Yarmouth, the town's war memorial, a granite column bearing bronze panels inscribed with 1472 names. Yarmouth, he said, was exposed in the war to attack by sea and air, while its sons fought in every quarter of the globe. It provided an unsurpassed example of the fortitude with which the East Coast bore the strains. The Mayor, Councillor F. Brett, recalled the fact that Yarmouth supplied the nucleus of the crews of the minesweepers, while voluntarily giving to the Army as large a percentage of its men as any other town.—[Photograph by Topical.]

in pillories. I do not say that we should do in public all that we now do in private. But it might well be questioned whether we ought to do in private the things we are so much ashamed to do in public. If there has been one respectable thing about the executioner, I think it is the fact that he was called the public executioner. I do not like his becoming the bearer of the bowstring;

to offer either period as a golden age; and there are real superiorities in the more modern epoch. But I doubt whether the matter is settled by pointing at a lamp-post; and I fear it may merely serve to remind us that the only tyrants who have suffered in our times have been hanged on lamp-posts in revolutions.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, HERESFORD, TOPICAL, LAFAYETTE, AND VANDYK.



CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE ASYLUMS SYSTEM: SIR CYRIL COBB.



RETURNED UNOPPOSED FOR THE LUDLOW DIVISION OF SHROPSHIRE: VISCOUNT WINDSOR, M.P. (CONSERVATIVE).



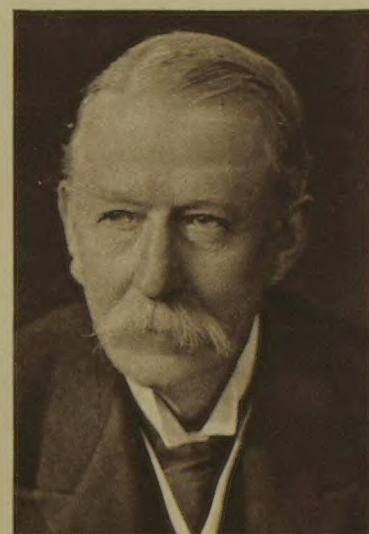
PRINCIPAL BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE REPARATION COMMISSION: SIR JOHN BRADBURY.



THE HOME OFFICE ANALYST EMPLOYED IN THE ARMSTRONG EXHUMATION CASE: DR. SPILSBURY.



THE UNIONIST PARTY CHIEF WHO DENOUNCED THE PREMIER'S PLAN FOR AN EARLY GENERAL ELECTION: SIR GEORGE YOUNGER, M.P.



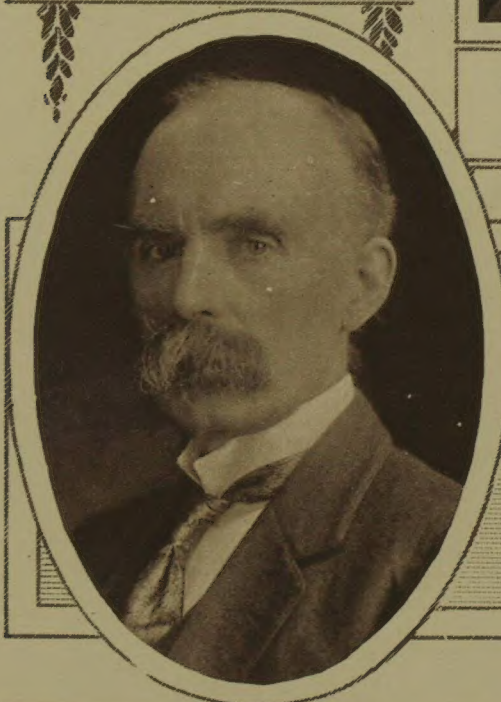
PRIVATE SOLICITOR TO THE ROYAL FAMILY FOR 27 YEARS: THE LATE SIR HENRY WHITE.



ENGAGED TO MISS HELENA ADEANE: VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE.



ENGAGED TO VISCOUNT FOLKESTONE: MISS HELENA ADEANE.



TO LEAD A NEW SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION IN CHINA: PROFESSOR J. W. GREGORY, THE WELL-KNOWN EXPLORER.



RECENTLY KILLED BY AN AVALANCHE WHILE SKI-ING IN SWITZERLAND: THE LATE CAPTAIN RICHARD T. PEARCE.



FROM SHEPHERD-BOY TO PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN: MR. JOHN MARCHBANK.

Sir Cyril Cobb, who is chairman of the Committee appointed by the Minister of Health "to investigate charges made by Dr. Lomax in his book, 'The Experiences of an Asylum Doctor,'" was Chairman of the L.C.C. in 1913-14.—Viscount Windsor is the second and only surviving son of the Earl of Plymouth. He is a captain in the Worcestershire Yeomanry.—Sir John Bradbury was Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury from 1913 to 1919.—Sir George Younger, Bt., is M.P. for the Ayr Burghs, and Chairman of the Unionist Party.—Sir Henry White became private solicitor to Queen Victoria in 1894, and has subsequently acted for King Edward, King George, and other members of the Royal

Family. He was knighted in 1897.—Viscount Folkestone is the eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Radnor. His fiancée, Miss Helena Adeane, is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adeane, of Babraham, Cambridge.—Dr. J. W. Gregory, Professor of Geology at Glasgow University, is about to explore mountain ranges in China. He has already done notable work in East Africa, Spitzbergen, Australia, and Cyrenaica.—Captain Richard Pearce, who was killed by an avalanche on a skiing trip near Klosters on January 4, was a partner in farming of the Hon. H. J. French.—Mr. John Marchbank, the first Scot to be President of the N.U.R., began life as a shepherd boy.

IRELAND AND THE UNION FLAG: WHY REMOVE THE RED SALTIRE?

By CECIL KING.

THE satisfaction felt by most Englishmen at the prospect of peace in Ireland has been slightly clouded by statements which sought to show that Dominion Status for Southern Ireland would entail an alteration in the Union Flag. It was hinted that there were grave heraldic reasons for removing the Irish Saltire, but the nature of such reasons is not clear to those of us who are not heraldic experts. It is equally difficult to find a good precedent for such a change, unless that of 1801 is cited and the others ignored. The following remarks may serve to show that the changes in the Union Flag and the ensigns based on it did not, in fact, pursue a remarkably consistent course, the representation of Ireland in the flags before 1801 being distinctly erratic.

The first Union Flag was established in 1606 (Fig. 1), and was a sort of Empire flag, for it represented the two countries of England and Scotland, now united under one Sovereign, but having separate Parliaments. Wales had been sending members to the English Parliament since the days of Henry VIII., and was presumably regarded as being a part of England, for it was not represented in the new flag. Ireland did not send members to the English Parliament, but, though it was under English sovereignty, it had never been represented even in the Royal Arms. The symbol of the Irish harp was acknowledged by England in the reign of Henry VIII., and although James I. placed it in the Royal Arms for the first time in history, he placed no symbol of Ireland in the Union Flag.

In 1607 the King's subjects were ordered to wear the Union Flag at the main-mast—those of "South Britain" were to wear, in addition, their own flag of St. George (Fig. 2) at the fore, and those of "North Britain," their flag of St. Andrew (Fig. 3). This arrangement developed into the ensign system, which arose in the reign of Charles I. The Union Flag was shifted to the bowsprit-end (sprit-s'l topmast) and the stern-ensigns (now of the three colours, and used to distinguish the three squadrons of the fleet) bore in the first quarter, or "canton," one of the two national devices of England and Scotland (Figs. 4 and 5). As England, Scotland and Ireland were united under one King, but did not have a common Parliament, we could imagine Ireland as possessing an ensign made on the lines of Fig. 6, whilst the Union Flag would be somewhat as in Fig. 7. But this was not so. Old flag-books show an Irish ensign of green as in Fig. 8, and this (or variations of it) was possibly used by certain Irish ships, but seems never to have received official recognition by this country.

So far the arrangement only relates to England and Scotland; but on the death of Charles I. the Council of State decided that, as England and Scotland were no longer united under one sovereign, the Union Flag must be abolished. A new "States Arms" was devised to represent the countries united under the new state; these countries being England and Ireland. There is reason for thinking that this device was used also as a Union Flag (Fig. 9), and, further, that a harp appeared in the fly of the English ensigns, as the Dominion device appears to-day in the ensign of Canada. This arrangement was therefore the same as that shown in Fig. 8, except that the major portion of the flag was not green, but of the squadronal colour (red, etc.). In 1658, it was decided again to represent Scotland in the flag, for a "Jack-fflag" was approved, which

should have the "Armes of England and Scotland united, according to the auncient form, with the addic'on of the Harpe," and it is usually supposed that this flag was of the same design as that shown in Fig. 7. But with the Restoration the whole arrangement was upset. The harp was removed "from all their flags, it being very offensive to the King," as Pepys informs us, and from now until the reign of Queen Anne, the Union Flag and the English and Scottish ensigns resembled those of Charles I.

In 1706-7, a Union Flag similar to that of the seventeenth century (Fig. 1) was decreed; and the ensigns of both English and Scottish ships, the two Parliaments being now united, contained this device in the canton (Fig. 10). The canton of the Irish green ensign also reflected this change,

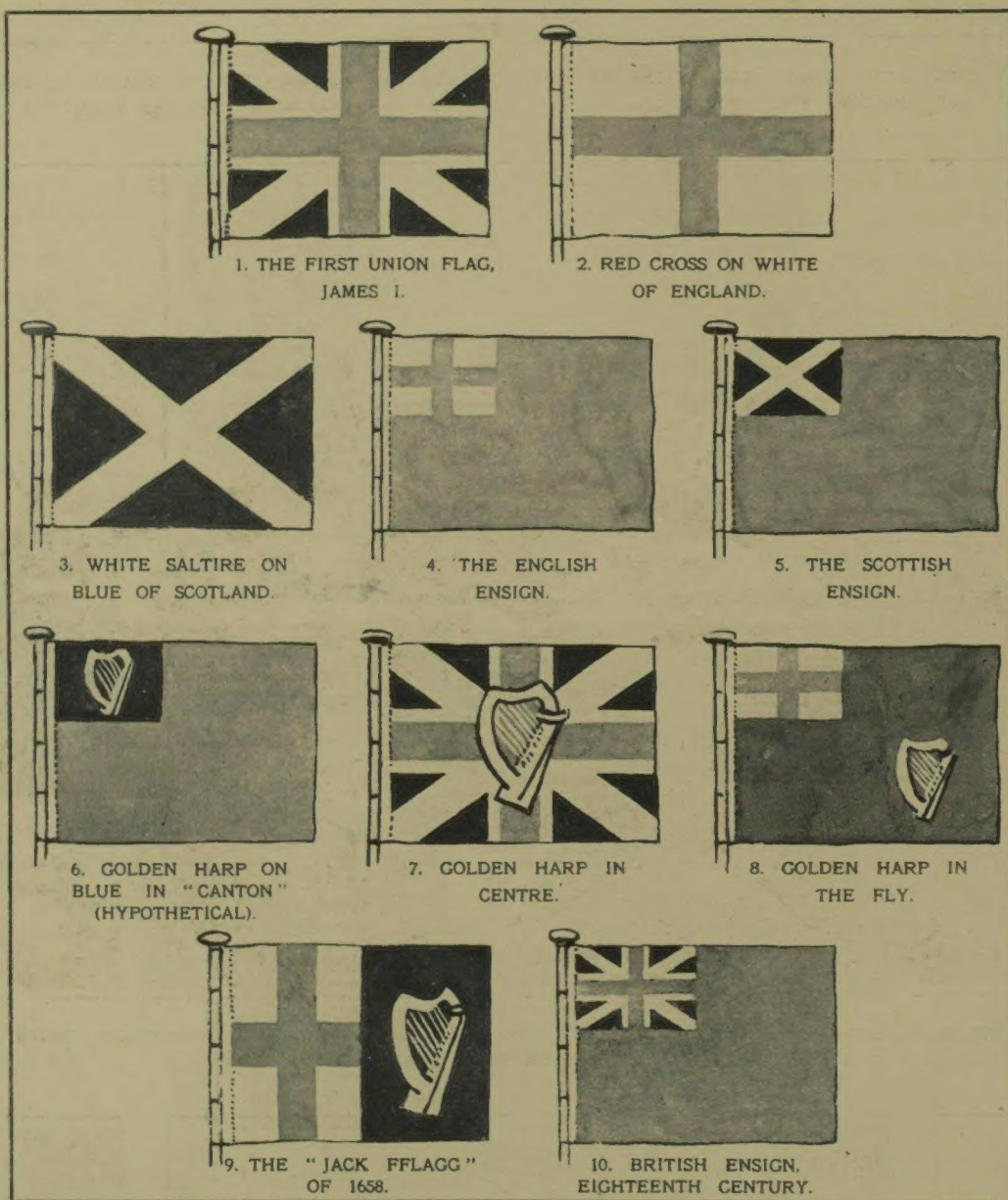
and Scotland, but that it did not obtain in the case of Ireland, except for a brief period under the Cromwells; for if Ireland, like Wales, had been regarded as being part of England, it is difficult to see why it suddenly became represented in the flag after 1649 and again in 1801.

Possibly, in the opinion of many persons, the present Union Flag is an unlovely thing and, on æsthetic grounds alone, they might well desire to revert to that of the eighteenth century. Others, on the other hand, may object to the saltire of St. Patrick on the score of its somewhat doubtful authenticity. Heraldry plays a very small part in the life of to-day, compared with that which it sustained at a period when general illiteracy produced a desire for picture-writing; and, even if there be some sound heraldic reason for

the removal of the Irish saltire, the argument for such a change in the twentieth century is probably not one which will appeal to the majority of our fellow citizens. The alteration of existing national flags causes a certain amount of trouble to a number of persons, and, even at this moment, it is said that there are numbers of sea-going folk who become extremely puzzled on encountering one of the many new national ensigns to which the "Rights of Small Nations," since the war, have given birth. It would seem a pity to add to their difficulties, unless there is some very grave reason for doing so, and this reason has not been revealed to us. Further, although the Union Flag and ensigns of the eighteenth century were flags which had brilliant associations, the present flags have associations no less distinguished. Some of us would regret the passing of an emblem under which Englishmen, Scots and Irish fought at Copenhagen, Trafalgar and Jutland. The crosses in the Union Flag are only the emblems of the patron saints of some of the races which settled in these islands. Should we not be content to regard this triple emblem, which we call the "Union Flag," as representing the parent stock from which arose that association of nations known as the British Empire, and stick to it as an Empire banner?

It is not possible at present to know what

the flags of the Irish Free State will be like. Doubtless the matter is engaging the attention of experts at this moment. Countries like Canada and Australia employ the ordinary blue or red ensigns (the former for certain official purposes) and place in the fly the device of the Dominion concerned. The stars of Australia or New Zealand and the other Dominion devices are familiar to most of us. It will be interesting to see what device will be employed in the flags of the Irish Free State in order to bring them into line with those of the other Dominions. If a certain amount of "intelligent anticipation" be permitted, we should not be astonished to find that they will take the form of the blue or red ensigns, with the present union device in the canton, and bearing a golden harp in the fly, the flag of the Governor-General being the present Union Flag, with the harp in the centre. If this anticipation be realised, the Irish ensign will bear some resemblance to that green ensign (Fig. 8) to which we are already accustomed, and also to one which, under the Commonwealth, was, curiously enough, English. On the same assumption, the Governor-General, though he may require a new flag, will wear one which bears an equally close resemblance to that of the Lord Lieutenant.



IRELAND AND THE UNION FLAG: DIAGRAMS TO SHOW THE REPRESENTATION OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND IN THE FLAGS FROM 1606 TO 1800.

The significance of the various diagrams given above is explained in the accompanying article.

Drawn by Cecil King.

if we may believe the flag-books. So far as England and Scotland are concerned, all this was quite consistent with the system inaugurated under the early Stuart régime, but Ireland was out of it once more.

A curious thing now took place. The Order of St. Patrick was founded in the mid-eighteenth century; but when it was desired to find a cross to represent Ireland in the Star of the Order, it was not possible to do so. There was no "Cross of St. Patrick," and the red saltire which was adopted for the purpose is said to have been taken from the coat-of-arms of the Fitzgeralds.

In 1801, when the Irish Parliament was abolished, the present Union Flag and ensigns were decreed—this same red saltire was used to represent Ireland in all the flags, and the counter-changing of the white and red saltires round the two diagonal lines, so as to give Scotland the upper place, or post of honour, next the mast, is too well known to require description here.

The principle seems therefore to have been as follows: The Union Flag represented the countries united under one Sovereign and the ensign device—the countries themselves: as soon as the separate Parliaments became one, the ensign device was the same as the Union Flag. The above remarks show that this was true of England

THE "IS TOLS" HAVE IT: RATIFICATION AND AFTER IN DUBLIN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A. AND TOPICAL.



PUBLIC EXCITEMENT IN DUBLIN OVER THE RATIFICATION DEBATE: THE CROWD OUTSIDE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AWAITING THE RESULT.



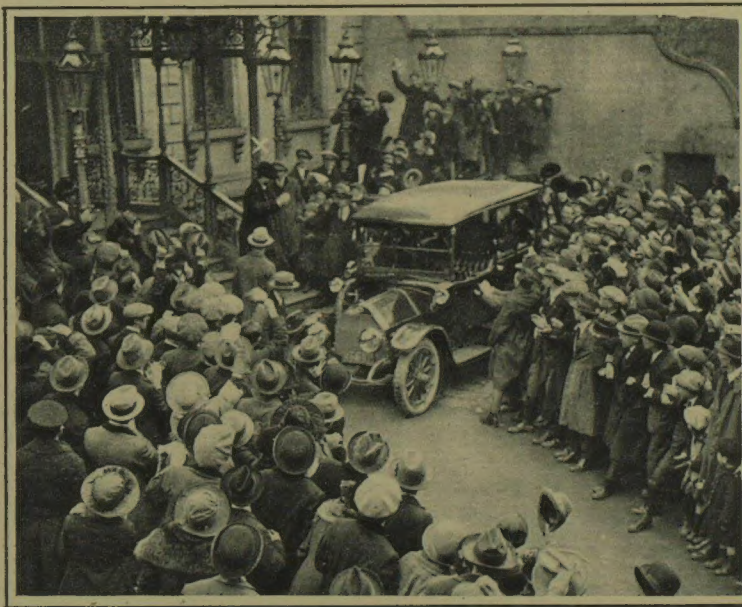
THE MILITARY EVACUATION OF IRELAND BEGUN: BRITISH SOLDIERS REMOVING BARBED-WIRE DEFENCES FROM THE CITY HALL, DUBLIN.



A TURNING-POINT IN IRELAND'S HISTORY: THE CULMINATING SCENE IN THE DAIL—A FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON JANUARY 7, JUST BEFORE THE RATIFICATION OF THE ANGLO-IRISH TREATY.



MOVER OF THE ELECTION OF MR. GRIFFITH AS PRESIDENT: MR. MICHAEL COLLINS.



"THE FIGHT IS TO GO ON": MR. DE VALERA (X) LEAVING THE MANSION HOUSE, DUBLIN, AFTER THE MEETING OF HIS SUPPORTERS ON JANUARY 8.



SINCE ELECTED PRESIDENT: MR. ARTHUR GRIFFITH LEAVING AFTER THE RATIFICATION.

Dail Eireann ratified the Anglo-Irish Treaty (as already recorded on our front page) at 8.45 p.m. on January 7, by 64 votes to 57. The voting was done verbally. As the Clerk called each name, the Member stood up and, if voting for the Treaty, said "Is tol" (it is my will), or, if against it, "Ni tol" (it is not my will). There was a tense scene as the votes were taken, and afterwards Mr. de Valera, attempting a final speech, broke down, and resumed his seat, covering his face with both hands. In the centre photograph he is seen at the left-hand end of the table in the left background, facing right, as in the photograph on the front page. A little to the right is the Speaker, Professor John

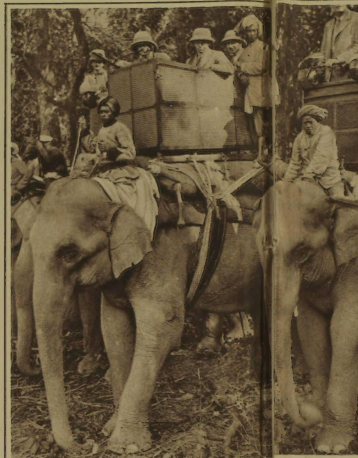
MacNeill, in the Chair, seated with his back to the camera. On the next day Mr. de Valera addressed a meeting of his supporters in the Mansion House, Dublin, where he said that his policy had been "brutally turned down," and that "the fight is to go on and the Republic of Ireland shall exist." On January 9, Mr. de Valera resigned and a motion to re-elect him President of the Dail was defeated by 60 votes to 58. On the 10th Mr. Arthur Griffith was elected President. It was suggested that he might summon the Southern Parliament. The British Government arranged for the early withdrawal of all troops from Ireland (except Ulster) to the number of about 50,000 men.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS FIRST TIGER: A WEEK'S SHOOTING TRIP IN THE JUNGLES OF NEPAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



WITH THE PRINCE'S FIRST TIGER: (L. TO R.) LORD CROMER, SIR LIONEL HALSEY, THE PRINCE, LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, AND COLONEL WORGAN.



TIGER-SHOOTING IN NEPAL: THE PRINCE AT THE FRONT OF THE HOWDAH ON HIS ELEPHANT, WITH RIFLE ON THE "REST."



READY FOR THE TIGER TO BREAK COVER: THE PRINCE IN THE HOWDAH USED BY THE KING IN 1911 (NOTE THE RIFLE-REST UNDER HIS HAND).



SHOWING TYPICAL TIGER COUNTRY IN NEPAL: THE PROCESSION OF ELEPHANTS ON THE WAY TO A SHOOT—THE PRINCE SEATED ON ONE TO THE LEFT IN THE PHOTOGRAPH.

When he left Benares on December 13, the Prince of Wales went for a week's tiger-shooting in Nepal, as the guest of the Maharajah Sir Chandra Shumshere Jung. The trip, which was strictly private, provided a welcome interlude of recreation before the Prince resumed his official tour at Patna on the 22nd, afterwards proceeding to Calcutta for Christmas. A Reuter message from Bombay, dated December 15, said: "News has reached here that the Prince of



THE SCENE AT A "KILL": A GROUP OF ELEPHANTS AND BEATERS ROUND A DEAD TIGER—SHOWING THE PRINCE SITTING ASTRIDE ON A "PAD" ELEPHANT (THE THIRD FROM THE RIGHT).

Wales has shot his first tiger in the Nepal Tarai. The tiger measured 9 ft. 6 in. from nose to end of tail. It is added that his Royal Highness was personally congratulated by the Prime Minister of Nepal. A later message sent from the Prince's camp on the 16th said: "There has been no shooting to-day. Good sport was enjoyed on the first four days of the Prince of Wales's visit to Nepal, and the total bag was eleven tigers and two rhinoceroses."

THE ARMSTRONG CASE; SYDNEY RED CROSS GIRLS; PRINCESS MARY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY I.B., SPORT AND GENERAL, L.N.A., AND TOPICAL.



CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER BY ARSENICAL POISONING; MR. H. R. ARMSTRONG IN COURT.



THE VICTIM OF THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT: MR. O. N. MARTIN, WITH HIS WIFE.



ILL AFTER EATING CHOCOLATE SENT ANONYMOUSLY TO MR. O. N. MARTIN: MRS. GILBERT MARTIN.



A CHARMING CONTRAST: DAME CLARA BUTT, INSPECTING A PARADE OF RED CROSS GIRLS IN SYDNEY, ACCOMPANIED BY THE YOUNGEST MEMBER (JEANIE HOLMES, AGED THREE), VERY SMALL, BUT VERY SELF-POSSESSED.



PRINCESS MARY'S SKILFUL HORSEMANSHIP: HANDLING A RESTIVE MOUNT AT THE WEST NORFOLK MEET.



WHERE SHE RECEIVED A WEDDING GIFT FROM THE HUNT: PRINCESS MARY AT THE WEST NORFOLK MEET AT SANDRINGHAM—QUEEN ALEXANDRA WITH THE QUEEN AT THE HORSE'S HEAD.

Mr. Herbert Rowse Armstrong, Solicitor and Clerk to the Justices at Hay (Brecknockshire), Bredwardine and Painscastle, was brought up on remand in the Court-house at Hay, on January 9, on a charge of attempting to murder Mr. Oswald Norman Martin, another Hay solicitor, by administering arsenic. Among other evidence it was stated that Mr. Martin's sister-in-law, Mrs. Gilbert Martin, became ill after eating a chocolate from a box sent anonymously to Mr. Martin, and that some of the chocolates were afterwards found to contain arsenic.—Dame Clara Butt presided on November 26 at the annual meeting of the Red Cross Society

of New South Wales, at Sydney. Our photograph shows her inspecting a parade of the juniors. The little girl stepping out so composedly beside her big companion is Jeanie Holmes, aged three, the youngest member of the Society.—At a meet of the West Norfolk Foxhounds near York Cottage, Sandringham, on January 9, Princess Mary was presented by the Master, Colonel Charles Seymour, on behalf of the hunt, with a wedding gift in the form of a diamond-and-sapphire brooch, having a fox's head in the centre. The King and Queen, with Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal Family, were present.

A FAMOUS ARTIST PORTRAYS A FAMOUS FILM ACTRESS: A FINE HELLEU.

FROM THE DRY-POINT BY HELLEU.



A HEROINE OF THE FILMS AS SEEN BY A LEADING FRENCH ARTIST: HELLEU'S PORTRAIT OF MISS LILLIAN GISH,
WHO PLAYS ANNA MOORE IN "WAY DOWN EAST."

We are delighted to welcome back to our pages, after a long interval due to the war, the work of M. Helleu, the famous French artist, whose masterly skill this paper can claim to have been the first to make widely known here, and to British lovers of art the world over. The charming new example which M. Helleu has

sent us, reproduced above, is a portrait of the well-known film star, Miss Lillian Gish, who is one of the finest emotional actresses of the cinema stage. Her performance as Anna Moore in "Way Down East," the Griffith "super-film" at the Empire, has increased her reputation.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

WHERE THE PRINCE OF WALES WAS ENTERTAINED BY A MASQUE OF BEASTS: MANDALAY; AND RANGOON.



MADE FOR KING MINDON MIN AT HIS NEW CAPITAL, BEGUN IN 1857:
THE MOAT OF THE FORT AT MANDALAY.

"THE story of the origin of Mandalay is quickly told," writes Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor in his book, "Mandalay and Other Cities of the Past in Burma." "In 1853 King Mindon Min ascended the throne of Burma. In 1856 he grew very tired of his capital (Amarapura) . . . And so it came that on Friday, the 10th of February, 1857, that year of terrible upheaval in India, the first stone of Mandalay was laid to please the King, and 150,000 people prepared to move to a bare new city, at the caprice of his will. . . . A moat, 22½ ft. wide, was dug about the walls, and the old palace at Amarapura was bodily transferred to Mandalay. . . . On November 26, 1858, seven years after the death of Mindon Min, his successor, King Thibaw, gave himself up as a prisoner to the British Army, and Burma as a sovereignty ceased to exist."



WHERE IT IS "IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY EUROPEAN TO VISIT THE FAMOUS PAGODAS": BURMESE LADIES PRAYING AT THE SHWE DAGON, RANGOON.



"THE MOST WONDERFUL OBJECT IN ALL MANDALAY":
EACH CONTAINING A GREAT MARBLE SLAB



ON THE BANKS OF THE IRRRAWADDY: A TYPICAL
BURMESE VILLAGE.



SOME OF THE 450 PAGODAS OF THE KUTHODAW,
CARVED WITH BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES.



"THE OLDEST OF ALL THE HOLY PLACES"
OF BUDDHISM: THE SHWE DAGON PAGODA.



WHERE KING MINDON BUILT NUMBERLESS RELIGIOUS HOUSES: A BUDDHIST
PRIEST IN A MONASTERY GARDEN AT MANDALAY.

"THE most wonderful object in all Mandalay," writes Mr. Scott O'Connor, "is the Kuthodaw or Lawka Marazein Pagoda, where the Buddhist scriptures stand carved in stone. Here is the biggest 'Bible' in the world, each page of it a monolith of white marble the height of a man. And each of these pages, 729 in number, has a temple to itself." A different number is given in "Burma Under British Rule" (quoted below) which mentions "the 450 pagodas of the Kuthodaw, or Royal Merit Pagoda. . . . King Mindon (the writer continues), who was noted for his piety, covered Mandalay with pagodas and monasteries. In order that the sacred Buddhist books might have an imperishable record, he had the commandments (the Book of the Law) engraved on 450 huge stones. . . . each with a shrine over it to protect it from the ravages of time, and then in the centre a pagoda was built."



BURMESE LADIES AT AN ELECTION MEETING: AN INTERESTING GLIMPSE IN
A COUNTRY WHERE POLITICAL FEELING IS STRONG AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The Prince of Wales received a splendid welcome on January 2 at Rangoon, where the projected "hartal" (boycott) was a failure. Many Burmese waved their silk head-dresses in the air, a quite unparalleled demonstration. In his speech, after dwelling on the romance of its growth from "the small town of thatched huts which passed under British occupation in 1852," the Prince continues: "Your city is, in a true sense, the capital of India, for in your midst stands the great Pagoda, the oldest of all the Holy Places of a religion claiming a larger proportion of followers among the human race than any other." Unfortunately, as a "Times" correspondent writing from Rangoon on January 3 says, "the agitators here have succeeded in creating that petty, irritating controversy which makes it impossible for any European to visit the famous pagoda." The one to which the Prince referred is the Shwe Dagon, illustrated above. In "Burma Under British Rule," by Joseph Dautremere, translated by Sir George Scott, we read: "The great Shwe Dagon Pagoda is the finest

and the oldest of all the pagodas in the country. Pilgrims come to visit it from every part of both Upper and Lower Burmah. Its special sanctity is due to the fact that it is the only pagoda known to Buddhists which contains true relics of Guadama and of the three Buddhas who preceded the last Buddha Gaudama. Accordingly, not merely the Burmese, but also Cambodians, Siamese, and the religious from Ceylon make pilgrimages to the shrine. . . . Night and day the pilgrims come and go. There is no time of the year when there is not someone at the pagoda." At Mandalay, on January 5, some two-thirds of the whole population turned out to greet the Prince of Wales as he rode in procession to Government House. "It is a very great pleasure to me," he said, "to follow in the footsteps of their Majesties and visit the chief town of Upper Burmah. I have been looking forward to a visit to Mandalay, the city of sunshine and pagodas." At Mandalay the Prince was entertained by a wonderful masque with the performers dressed as animals.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By J. D. SYMON.

THE vogue of lively Mr. John Gay suffers no diminution, and his revived theatrical popularity finds increasing reflection in the publishers' lists. For several months we have had by us Mr. Lewis Melville's "Life" of the poet, and Mr. Heinemann's beautiful re-issue of "The Beggar's Opera," illustrated by the late Lovat Fraser; and now Mr. Daniel O'Connor announces a forthcoming reprint of Gay's "Trivia," edited by Professor W. H. Williams, of the University of Tasmania. The new volume will also be served with illustrations, drawn in this instance from eighteenth-century prints and paintings. Nor does the list end here. The same publisher has in preparation editions of the "Beggar's Opera" and of "Polly," both books to be illustrated in the same way as the "Trivia."

All which is mighty engaging, particularly the "Trivia," for [Mr. Gay's "Art of Walking the Streets of London"] still makes very pretty reading even to an age less pestered by mud, mohocks, and cutpurses than that which the poem satirises and celebrates. The pedantries may require frequent footnotes with which eighteenth century wits could easily dispense, and certain passages censured by Dr. Johnson (and not these alone) cannot jump with the taste of the present day, but enough remains to ensure a hearty welcome for the reprint.

Students of manners and of London topography will be the first to look out for it, and to their special work the promised illustrations ought to prove a valuable auxiliary; but the general reader also should find his account (how those former Georgian phrases will keep breaking in!) in the piquant contrasts and similarities between the streets of Gay's time and of our own. We are cleaner and more orderly certainly, but the Age of Petrol has its own perils, and if coal-carters no longer threaten life and limb by their sudden emergence from the steep lanes leading from the river to the Strand, the motor-bus exacts a wary eye at crossings. And on the miseries of a wet day in London, Mr. Gay is not altogether out-of-date. One pavement nuisance, too, persists unchanged—

Where porters' hogs-
heads roll from
carts aslope,
Or brewers down
steep cellars
stretch the rope.

"Polly" cannot claim such permanence, but the unacted play may have a new *succès de curiosité*, just as it had, with the reading public after the Lord Chamberlain had banned the production for its supposed political heresies. The success, however, will depend now upon the curiosity of that large new public, not special-ist in eighteenth-century literature, that has of late fallen in love with Polly Peachum and may like to know what became of her after the curtain fell on promiscuous Macheath's restoration to her arms. "Polly,"

like most sequels, is unsatisfactory, and well did Mr. Gay know that when he consented, under pressure, to write a continuation of "The Beggar's Opera." The first line of his apologetic "Introduction," a prelude spoken by Poet and Player, runs—

A sequel to a play is like more last words. It is a kind of absurdity; and really, sir, you have prevailed upon me to pursue this subject against my judgment.

The details of the "Polly" controversy, which ended Gay's literary life (with the exception of some work on his second series of "Fables") have been brought together by Mr. Melville in "THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN GAY" (O'Connor; 8s. 6d.). The book, which claims to be the first full biography of Gay, is informative, but one does not find in it the living portrait one hoped for of the little man whom Johnson described as—

The general favourite of the whole association of wits, but they regarded him as a playfellow rather than

Maxwell, "Frank Danby" and Mr. Gilbert Frankau, are modern instances that will occur to everybody. The Kingsley family, in collaterals, has produced at least four eminent writers, of whom three are novelists; philosophy has the two Mills, father and son; poetry the two Coleridges, a family still represented in prose literature; in miscellaneous writing there was Dr. John Aikin and his daughter Lucy as a case of direct inheritance, with Mrs. Barbauld as a collateral in poetry. The two Newmans' literary ancestry is, like Ruskin's, rather a matter of a mother's early Biblical teaching than a racial heritage; but the two D'Israelis give another case of direct transmission from father to son. Miss Viola Meynell continues her poet mother's gift for fastidious English prose, and the list could be extended. To bring this digression to a point, the latest example of inherited talent for fiction is to be found in "THE QUALIFIED ADVENTURER," that first novel already mentioned (Hutchinson; 8s. 6d.), by Mr. Selwyn Jepson, son of Mr. Edgar Jepson. His book is a buried-treasure story, with an original twist and a strong sense of character—a most enjoyable yarn of minor journalism and seafaring. The interest never flags, and the ending is so deft that it might be the work of a practised hand.

Another aspect of heredity, the throwing off, by a family marked by strong characteristics, of a scion who is a perfect example of its idiosyncrasy, lies before me in "THE CHRONICLES OF A GAY GORDON" (Cassell; 10s. 6d.), by Brigadier-General J. M. Gordon, of the Scotch-Spanish house of the Gordons of Wardhouse. Every page of this gallant and light-hearted autobiography is documentary of the writer's amazing race. His name alone is sufficient foretaste of a romantic story; it is José Maria Jacobo Rafael Ramon Francisco Gabriel del Corazon de Jesus Gordon y Prendergast, a style royal in its length.

General Gordon's chronicle is to some extent a war-book, as he was the pioneer of national service in Australia. But for retiral under the age limit he might have commanded the Anzacs in Gallipoli, and therefore we may have lost a chapter of war history peculiar in its interest. The war-book, historical and fictitious, for all the outcry of public weariness, continues to multiply. Perhaps the most remarkable of recent publications in this kind is a novel—a first novel—which gets the bad four years into truer perspective than anything I have seen as yet. It is experience, set down by an inexperienced hand, yet with nothing of the forced heroic. Obvious often in situation, it contrives somehow to evade platitude, and rises in its general effect of simple truth to something almost great. Mr. Wilfrid Ewart, author of "WAY OF REVELATION" (Putnam; 7s. 6d.), is a new writer to watch. Two Americanisms, by the way—one, that ugly use of "nearby" as an adjective, the other, "ensigns" as a present-day British Army rank—seemed extraordinary in a work otherwise so perfectly English in its mint-marks.



THE SUMMONING OF SCOTTISH PEERS TO ELECT REPRESENTATIVES: THE GUARD OF HONOUR ATTENDING THE HERALDS IN EDINBURGH.

The Royal Proclamation summoning the Scottish Peers to Holyrood, on January 13 to elect three representatives was made at the Market Cross, Edinburgh, by H.M. Officers of Arms with the customary ceremonial. The Proclamation was read by Mr. Fraser J. Grant, W.S., Rothesay Herald. The other officers present were Ross Herald (Mr. Andrew Ross) and Carrick Pursuivant (Sir Duncan Campbell, Bt., of Barcaldine). They were attended by a Guard of Honour of the Highland Light Infantry. In the photograph the Heralds are behind the men wearing medals.—[Photograph by Ian Smith, Edinburgh.]

a partner, and treated him with more fondness than respect . . . not a hero, but something more generally welcome, a soft and civil companion.

Perhaps the feat was too difficult, and yet I think there is one man who could do it, if his understanding talk about Gay could distil its vital essence into a book. To mention his name here would mean the falling out of faithful friends, and as



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LUCKNOW: (L. TO R., IN FRONT) THE EARL OF CROMER; MRS. VICTOR GAMBLE; THE PRINCE; H.E. SIR HARCOURT BUTLER; AND COLONEL R. B. WORGAN.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Lucknow on December 9, and stayed at Government House as the guest of Sir Harcourt Butler, Governor of the United Provinces, who gave a dinner and dance in his honour. On the 11th the Prince left for Allahabad.

he seeks advertisement as little as I seek a quarrel, any hint given him must be private.

A first novel, lately published, is a clear case of heredity in writing talent. This transmission is not uncommon as a general aptitude; direct inheritance of skill in fiction is rare. Kingsley and Lucas Malet, Miss Braddon and Mr. W. B.

FISHING BY FUNICULAR: CABLE AND PULLEY INSTEAD OF ROD.

DRAWN BY CECIL KING.



ENABLING THE BAIT TO BE DROPPED FURTHER FROM SHORE THAN BY A ROD: A CURIOUS METHOD OF FISHING
ON THE ROCKY LIGURIAN COAST OF THE ITALIAN RIVIERA.

On the rocky coast of the Italian Riviera there is a sport in which the residents indulge and which may be described as fishing by funicular. A cable is permanently fixed which slopes down from the sea-wall to a rock in the sea, and on this cable is a block with a weight attached. A short line is fastened to the block, and from this line depends the fishing-tackle. When the latter is baited, the weight carries it down to the required position at which it can be dropped

into the sea. In this way it can be taken out further from the shore than is possible in the case of a fishing-rod. The fisherman stands on the cliff side holding the line, which runs up or down the cable, as required, by means of a pulley. Two other cables are shown in the drawing, the nearer one with a small fish attached to the hook at the end of the tackle. There are more ways of catching a fish than Izaak Walton knew!—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

The World of the Theatre

By J. T. GREIN.

THE long and short of 1921: nearly two hundred nights and matinées spent at the theatre, and for remembrance not more than twenty plays! Even then it is a *tour de force* of memory to complete the nomenclature of the small sheaf. Really and truly there were but four successful plays that matter as theatrical and literary values, and two brilliant failures that will achieve between covers what was denied them on the boards. Whatever may be said of Shaw's "Heartbreak House," it is a work of great intellect, of weird and wild aspects of human beings. Whatever may be said of Clemence Dane's "Will Shakespeare," and its blackening of his character, it contains beautiful poetry; it reveals an almost classic gift of painting in words. Had the hero not been our Shakespeare, but a Ronsard, troubadour and vagabond, we should have enjoyed it for its verbal splendour. But our spirit of reverence rebelled against the belittling of the national idol: there are properties of public conscience which tolerate no liberties, not even the usual license accorded to poets. And so to the cheery side of the puny harvest. First and foremost, "A Bill of Divorcement," that splendid piece of feminism which made Clemence Dane's name and sent forth her fame to the States and Continental countries. Anon, Monckton Hoffe's "Faithful Heart," tender of sentiment, human, simple, affecting; a theme of every day handled by a gentle mind to whom human nature is a spinet rich in archaic tones. Then Maugham's "Circle," brilliant in wit, audacious in conceit, perhaps hard—not always to say "cynical"—in issue, but intensely interesting. At length Galsworthy's "Family Man," which, playing in summer time, seemed out of season, but deserved a long life. It was also hard, but ended in a beautiful chord of conciliation. It was worthy of the master, and, if it encountered the reproach of preachiness, the fault lay, I think, in the interpretation, not the writer. The day will come when this forceful *comédie de mœurs* will be revived in lustre. Of minor value, yet of quality, were Dunsany's "If," with clever satire of Suburbia and charming Orientalism; Ernest Cecil's "Matter of Fact," a play of ideas, marred by inexperience, and erroneous casting; Michael Morton's "Woman to Woman," half very human and half very theatrical; Harold Terry's brilliant but uneven "Fulfilling of the Law," with a last act wrecking the ship in sight of port; Frank Stayton's forcible "Threads,"

by splendid dialogue and acting; in a different key Burke's pleasant comedy, "Thank You, Phillips"; and Besier's and Edginton's clever melodramatic "Ninth Earl," which paid the toll for our public's well-known aversion to all that is sombre on the stage.

I might continue my list by adding a few titles of plays that were given by our enterprising stage

mark on the home-grown drama of to-day; for originality hovers, if as yet timidly, over the little Adelphi house.

Alas that I cannot incorporate in this meagre survey the splendid doings at Birmingham under Barry Jackson; at Norwich, at Huddersfield, wherever *répertoire* doughtily defies commercialism! But hearsay is not good evidence, so I must leave it at a mere reference. Nor does the activity of a few provincial centres alter the case, or rouge and powder the lamentable record of 1921. It has been a year that significantly establishes the decline of our drama, and our only hope is that the severe and expensive lessons which it taught will at length open the eyes of those who control our theatres to the truth that things cannot go on thus, and that, if they do, there will be disaster all along the line. Our theatre suffers from impost on all sides—impost by ridiculous rents, by inflated salaries (of the better-known players), by exorbitant labour demands, by the entertainment tax, by the aloofness of the middle class, who cannot afford to pay twelve shillings (and more) for stalls and ten shillings for the balcony. It suffers by the competition of the music-halls, which give dazzling variety for small money; by picture-houses with palatial surroundings and frequent changes; last, but not least, it suffers from the methods by which our theatres are exploited in the absence of a definite policy, lack of attention to the plays submitted, and practically absolute ignorance of the great movement abroad. To put it finely—our theatre is insular in every respect, walled-in by die-hard principles long since discarded elsewhere. And since the State persists in ignoring the theatre, fails to acknowledge it as an art and a necessity, in spite of the good example set by the King, there is nowhere hope of salvation while the flood is roaring at the gate.

A word about Sir John Hare. He was one of the G.O.M.s of our stage—with Sir Squire Bancroft, Miss Ellen Terry, Mrs. Kendal, and Dame Genevieve Ward the standard-bearer of a memorable period. He was not a "great" actor, for his range was limited, but he was a fine artist. He merged his personality into his characters; he lived them; their every side was minutely worked out with exquisite *finesse*. His Goldfinch in "A



"A HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE CHANCELLOR": MR. HENRY A. LYTTON IN "IOLANTHE," AT THE PRINCE'S THEATRE.

"Iolanthe" was due at the Prince's Theatre on January 9, following "H.M.S. Pinafore" in the series of Gilbert and Sullivan revivals. The welcome announcement is made that the season is to be extended to April 8, including two weeks of "Ruddigore."—[Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.]

societies but enjoyed only a one-day's life, and some American plays, such as "The Sign on the Door," capital melodrama; but this would be mere cooking of the balance-sheet, since it does not add to the native output. On the other hand, "Sapper's" grand jest, "Bull-Dog Drummond," which is neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring (and very amusing at that), deserves a place of its own. It goes to prove the valour and personal power of our latest *preux chevalier*, Sir Gerald du Maurier; in the same vein as the incredible and wildly farcical *aventure* at the Criterion testifies to the charm of that other welcome Knight, Sir Charles Hawtreys.

Before closing the record, let me pay salaam to the Old Vic, our one and only Shakespearean shrine; to James Fagan, who has bravely and grandly, yet I fear barrenly, tried to do for the West what Miss Baylis, undaunted and miserably supported by the powers that be, year in year out upholds across the bridge. It would be a thousand pities if Miss Baylis were not to obtain the paltry £20,000 to save her site; it would be a thousand pities if James Fagan, who has in 1921 done more at the Court for the national drama than all the London managers together, should become discouraged. Would that we could galvanise our Londoners into the same enthusiasm

for classic work as they betoken in Mr. José Levy's Grand Guignol, a bizarre and interesting *théâtre à côté* which, when the fashion of horror has subsided, is certain to leave its



"IOLANTHE," AT THE PRINCE'S: MR. HENRY A. LYTTON AS THE LORD CHANCELLOR, AND MR. DEREK OLDHAM AS LORD TOLLOLLER.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

which would have made a greater mark if it had not been overshadowed by "A Bill of Divorcement"; Milne's "Truth About Blayds," about which more in my next—an incredible story saved



"IOLANTHE," AT THE PRINCE'S: MR. LEO SHEFFIELD AS PRIVATE WILLIS, AND MISS BERTHA LEWIS AS QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

Pair of Spectacles," his Quex, his Lord Kilclare in "A Quiet Rubber," will live in the annals of our theatre as etchings by a past-master of his art and craft.

BLACKGAME IN WINTER: ACQUIRING A "TURPENTINY FLAVOUR."

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY G. E. LODGE.



"WHEN THE SNOWS COME THEY HAVE TO CHANGE THEIR DIET AND REPAIR TO THE TREE-TOPS": BLACK GAME SUSTAINED BY BIRCH CATKINS AND FOLIAGE OF FIRS AND LARCH.

"Blackgame," writes Mr. G. E. Lodge, "are not much disconcerted by snowstorms, heavy or otherwise, as they can always get plenty of food up aloft at the tops of the trees. Early in the season they feed mostly on the ground, eating rush seeds, heather, blueberries, and so on, also visiting the cornfields, especially when the rye and barley are in stooks, which food they greedily devour. But when the snows come they have to change their diet of necessity, and then

repair to the tree-tops, where they can always find a plentiful supply of birch catkins and foliage of firs and larch. For this reason their flesh at this season acquires the well-known turpentine flavour, which is so generally disliked; although, earlier in the season, when they are feeding on corn and berries, the flavour is not at all bad, especially that of the young birds, but always much inferior to that of grouse."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

WILD DUCK IN WINTER: BIRDS THAT SEEK THE COAST WHEN THEIR INLAND HAUNTS ARE FROZEN UP.

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY G. E. LODGE.



"AT THIS PERIOD THERE IS MUCH MORE CHANCE OF THE WILDFOWLER BEING ABLE TO HAVE SOME GOOD SPORT": WILD DUCK DURING A FROST.
WHEN THEY CONCENTRATE ON THE COAST IN SEARCH OF OPEN WATER AND FEEDING GROUNDS.

Describing his drawing, Mr. G. E. Lodge writes: "During hard weather there are always more wild fowl round the coasts than during open weather. In a mild winter, what duck there are in the country will be scattered far and wide wherever there is available water and feeding grounds. But once these available resorts get frozen up, then the fowl have to get them away to the coasts, where they feed among the unfrozen salt water marshes and among the wreck on the seashore. Doubtless they are not such good eating at this period of their existence: but there is much more chance of the wildfowler being able to have

some good sport, as the birds that have been scattered all over the islands are now concentrated round the narrow belts of the coast-line. During the day large flocks of mallard and other species of ducks will lie out at sea, sleeping and preening their feathers. But when evening comes they flight to the salt marshes and muds to spend the night at their feeding. At this time of flight, also in the early morning, as they move away to sea again, very good sport may be had, if the fowler is observant enough to have hit off the proper direction of their line of flight."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

THE PHEASANT IN WINTER: "RATHER A PAMPERED CREATURE."

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY G. E. LODGE.



"HE SCRATCHES AWAY THE SNOW AND EATS ANY AVAILABLE GREEN FOOD AND ROOTS": THE PHEASANT—WHO ALSO OFTEN FINDS FOOD PUT OUT FOR HIM IN THE COVERTS.

"A pheasant's strong feet and claws," writes Mr. G. E. Lodge, "will always enable him to get a decent living during any ordinary fall of snow. He scratches away the snow and eats any available green food and roots; and under the oak and beech trees there are generally remains of acorns and mast for the scratching. If there is a prolonged frost as well as snow, they then resort to farm-yards, where they scrape about round the ricks with the poultry and turkeys. But the

pheasant is, compared with other game birds, rather a pampered creature, and doubtless he generally finds a good few trusses of damaged corn sheaves put out in the coverts for his especial benefit. Of this he is often very glad to avail himself, in company with wood-pigeons, chaffinches, tits, rats, and other creatures. This plan of feeding pheasants in winter prevents them from wandering and straying far afield in search of food."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

WHEN GOLD WAS RESTRICTED TO TEMPLES AND PALACES: PERUVIAN WORK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK.

IN our last issue we illustrated pre-Columbian gold-work from Panama. Here are some equally interesting examples from Peru, of which the following account is given by Dr. P. E. Goddard, of the American Museum of Natural History: "The Spanish conquerors and rulers of Peru obtained vast treasure of gold and silver objects wrought by the natives of that country. The amount brought together at Cajamarca for the ransom of Atahualpa was 17,000,000 dols. A still larger amount was taken from Cuzco, the Inca capital, a little later. Definite information as to the amounts from other places is lacking, but it appears that the palaces and temples throughout the Inca empire were decorated with gold, and that the royal and priestly aristocracy wore golden ornaments and were served with vessels of gold and silver. The total was probably not great when compared with the present world's supply of precious metals. It did bear a large proportion to the then existing stores. But chiefly the astonishment on the part of the conquerors was due to the free use of gold and silver in the arts. In the Mediterranean region these metals had been used as a medium of exchange and for hoarding. In pre-Columbian tropical America the entire supply was available for the arts. In Peru, at least, objects made from precious metals could be freely exposed without danger of theft, for the metals themselves were useful only in the arts, and both law and custom restricted their use to the temples and palaces. The greed of the Spanish fed upon ample materials, but did they find all the wrought gold and silver? Peru teems with tales and rumours of hidden gold. The ancient cemeteries have been ransacked and mounds explored with the hope of finding fortunes. Usually there is some return, for many of the dead were buried with silver and gold ornaments on their clothing, but nothing spectacular has been found during a

[Continued opposite.]

FOOD-PLATE OR BREAST-ORNAMENT? AN EXAMPLE OF PERUVIAN GOLD-WORK.



"WITH THE COMBINED SPOUT-HANDLE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE NORTHERN COAST OF PERU": AN ANCIENT GOLD VESSEL MADE IN TWO SEPARATE PARTS.

[Continued.]

The early finds almost without exception have disappeared, probably by way of the melting-pot. The result is that, while museums have ample collections of gold objects from Ecuador, Colombia, and Central America, there is not much from Peru. In the summer of 1920, a collection of twelve objects was offered for sale in New York City. They immediately stimulated interest both by the mass and extent of yellow metal and by the unusual character and size of the individual objects. Quite new in gold were two water-vessels with the combined spout-handle characteristic of the northern coast of Peru. These were in two parts, perhaps not yet combined into complete vessels or possibly separated for transportation or storage. The clay vessels of this shape are also made in two parts and united before firing. The main decoration on these water-vessels is the interlocked fish design common on textiles from north-western Peru. Also new were four plate-shaped objects with a running design on the borders. They may have been used for serving food, or, as opinion inclines, breast-ornaments. There were three curved gold sheets which were probably worn suspended below the neck. Two of these have novel ornamentation. They are composed of alternate strips of light and dark metal united by some unknown process. Upon analysis it appears the lighter-coloured metal is 47 per cent. gold and 44 per cent. silver. The darker bands are 80 per cent. gold. There are three plume-shaped pieces, one of which is 17½ in. long and 5 7/8 in. wide. The remaining two are slightly smaller. Plumes of this sort were worn as head ornaments in connection with gold head-bands or crowns. These objects display the metallurgic knowledge of the ancient Peruvians—i.e., alloying, casting, and the joining of metals without the use of soft solder. That these are genuine and the work of the Indians of Peru in pre-Spanish times is, the opinion

[Continued below]

A RECENT "FIND" OF PRE-COLUMBIAN GOLD-WORK FROM PERU: TWO SPOUT-HANDLED VESSELS, FOUR PLATES (OR BREAST-ORNAMENTS), THREE CURVED GOLD SHEETS, PROBABLY NECK-ORNAMENTS (CENTRE BACKGROUND), AND THREE PLUME-SHAPED HEAD-ORNAMENTS (CENTRE FOREGROUND).

[Continued.]

of the archaeological experts in the United States. Strictly speaking, however, they are not Inca. The form of the water-vessels and the decoration on them connects them with the Chimu kingdom of the northern coast of Peru. Centring at the ancient capital of that kingdom, near the city of Trujillo, was a most marvellous civilisation. The mounds and walls of their great structures still stand. In the modelling and painted decoration of their pottery is represented nearly every phase of their life. From one of their mounds a Spanish ruler took 6,000,000 dols. of objects in silver and gold. Those were melted, but here we have others which have survived until our day. The twelve objects mentioned above were secured by the American Museum of Natural History in New York. In the spring of this year a representative of that in-

stitution visited the site where these objects were found. The northern exposure of the end of the mountain ridge had a heavy growth of vegetation, which derived its needed moisture from the fogs which prevail at that level. The plant is thick-leaved, with a long stem and epiphyte-like in its general appearance. It may fairly be assumed that centuries passed while the vegetation was accumulating. It caught fire from the camp of treasure-seekers who were attracted to the mountain by hidden treasure folk-tales. In eight hours the growth was burned away, and on or projecting through the surface of the ground where it had been were these twelve gold objects and as many more. Fortunately, the twelve have found a permanent resting-place, where they will bear evidence to the taste and skill of the natives of pre-European Peru."

PAVING THE WAY FOR A EUROPEAN FEDERATION? CANNES DELEGATES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY I.B., SPORT AND GENERAL, ROL, AND C.N.



USED BY THE PRIME MINISTER FOR PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS AT CANNES:
MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OFFICIAL ROOM.



WHERE THE MEETINGS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL AT CANNES HAVE BEEN HELD:
THE CONFERENCE HALL IN THE CERCLE NAUTIQUE.



A NOTABLE VISITOR AT CANNES:
MR. BONAR LAW.



DECORATED WITH THE FLAGS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS: THE CERCLE NAUTIQUE (YACHT CLUB)
AT CANNES, DURING THE CONFERENCE HELD IN IT.



PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME
COUNCIL: M. BRIAND.



MOVER OF THE PAN-EUROPEAN CONFERENCE:
MR. LLOYD GEORGE, WITH SIR R. HORNE.



THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER: THE MARQUIS DELLA TORETTA ARRIVING
FOR THE CONFERENCE AT CANNES.



THE BELGIAN DELEGATES AT CANNES:
M. THEUNIS AND M. JASPAR ARRIVING.

The Conference of the Supreme Council of the Allies at Cannes opened in the Cercle Nautique (the Yacht Club) there on January 6, under the Presidency of M. Briand. The great event of the first meeting was the speech of Mr. Lloyd George, in which he moved a resolution that "an economic and financial conference should be summoned in February or early in March, to which all the Powers of Europe, including Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria, should be invited to send representatives." One clause in the "fundamental

conditions" proposed was that "All countries should join in an undertaking to refrain from aggression against their neighbours." The Premier's resolution was adopted, and it was arranged to hold the suggested Conference at Genoa early in March. No nation can be represented there unless it engages not to assail the territories of other nations. Such a covenant, it has been pointed out, would in practice involve a non-aggressive federation of European States. Developments of the scheme are being watched with world-wide interest.

A PERSONAL TRIUMPH AT WASHINGTON: BRITAIN'S CHIEF DELEGATE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY WALTER STONEMAN, F.R.P.S.



A BRITISH STATESMAN WHOSE PERSONALITY HAS MADE HIM IMMENSELY POPULAR IN THE UNITED STATES:
THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR—A RECENT PORTRAIT.

Apart from the masterly oratorical skill he has displayed at the Washington Conference, as head of the British delegation, Mr. Balfour has achieved a great individual triumph there by the charm of his personality, which has made him immensely popular. A prominent American remarked recently that, if it were possible for Mr. Balfour to stand as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, his election would be certain and unanimous. Great Britain is fortunate in having had such a statesman to be her chief spokesman on an occasion where

the force of character exercises so profound and far-reaching an influence. In this connection we may recall the words used by the "Times" correspondent at Washington in describing the work of the British delegation: "The manner in which they have . . . concentrated their efforts upon the attainment of the main purposes of the Conference is highly creditable. They meet daily at the British Embassy and behave as a band of brothers. Doubtless Mr. Balfour's geniality, and his real passion for the peace of the world, have inspired his fellow-delegates."

THE OLDEST CHRISTIAN PAINTINGS? A GREAT DISCOVERY IN ROME.

By RODOLFO LANCIANI.

A DULTERATED news spreads much more rapidly and creates a deeper impression than that which is genuine. I have on my desk a score of leading papers, literary or otherwise, describing with a wealth of fanciful particulars a discovery which I am alleged to have made last summer "on the slope of the Quirinal, near the Via Rasella." It purports to refer to hitherto unknown remains of some public baths, to which

number of emperors who showed leniency and propensities towards the doctrines of Christ.

As regards mixed marriages, I can produce an epitaph discovered in 1877 on the Via Flaminia, containing these enigmatic words: "If anyone dare to disturb the peace of my daughter who is buried within, because she has been (or has appeared to be) a pagan among the pagans and a Christian among the Christians. . . ." Then

the director of the excavations, in a pamphlet entitled "I poggio con pitture scoperto presso il Viale Manzoni" (Roma, Lincei, 1920), and by Paribeni, the Superintendent of Antiquities, in a memoir under the title "Antichissime Pitture Cristiane a Roma" (Milan, 1921). Their opinions differ as to the religious tendencies of the builders or decorators of these wonderful subterranean halls. Bendinelli leaves it an open question, but



BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE EARLIEST EXAMPLES OF CHRISTIAN ART: THE TWELVE APOSTLES—ONE OF THE MURAL PAINTINGS IN THE HYPOGEUM RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN ROME.



PROBABLY AMONG THE EARLIEST CHRISTIAN PAINTINGS IN ROME: LIFE-SIZE FIGURES ON THE WALLS OF A ROOM IN THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED HYPOGEUM NEAR THE PORTA MAGGIORE.

even the specific but arbitrary name of *Therma Severiana* has been attributed.

Let alone the fact that, at the time stated, I was travelling abroad, no remains of unknown baths were found during my absence: much less of the alleged *Therma Severiana*, which are known to have been built by Septimius Severus at the other end of the city, near the Appian Gate. The plain truth of the tale is this.

In 1884 I found among Palladio's drawings in the Devonshire collection (since offered to the R.I.B.A.) the fragmentary plan of a building to which the following note was affixed (translated from badly spelt Italian): "These baths are to be seen in the vineyard of Cardinal Grimani on the Quirinal." The Cardinal here mentioned is the famous Domenico, a patrician of Venice, son of the Doge Antonio, enlisted in the Sacred College by Alexander VI. (1493), Bishop of Porto (1511), a Latin and Greek scholar of great fame, who died in 1523, and was buried in the Church of St. Giovanni e Paolo on the Caelian. His library of 8000 volumes was inherited by the monks of S. Antonio di Castello in Venice, and was soon afterwards destroyed by fire. His museum was bequeathed to St. Mark's. Speaking of these gifts, Eugène Müntz ("Gazette des Beaux Arts," 1880) remarks that this "noyau du Musée de Saint-Marc comprenait à la fois les spécimens de la Statuaire et de la Glyptique. Nous savons qu'en 1505 il montra aux ambassadeurs vénitiens une masse prodigieuse de statues de marbre trouvées dans sa vigne"—that is to say, among the remains of the building of which Palladio has left a plan. Its chambers have ever since been used as wine-cellars to the Palace of the Via Rasella, now the property of Tommaso Tittoni, the President of the Senate, ex-Ambassador and ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. By his kind leave, the crypt will be made accessible, and adapted to a new and better purpose by a well-known artist, Signor Bragaglia.

Let us now turn to an authentic and recent discovery of remarkable interest made in digging for the foundations of the new garage for public taxis on the Viale Manzoni. It belongs to that curious cycle of finds which we hesitate to attribute to a special cult, whether pagan, Christian, or tainted with Eastern superstitions. These finds are by no means uncommon, and prove how great was the number of officers and dignitaries of high rank—magistrates, generals, consuls, senators—who were allowed to perform their duties without committing open acts of idolatry; and also how great was the

followed the specification of the penalties which the violator of the grave would incur. Again, in 1868 I discovered at Ostia a funeral tablet of a pagan boy named Paulus Petrus, from the two princes of the Apostles, and Anneus from Anneus Seneca, the friend of St. Paul.

In 1885, I saw unearthed on the Via Tiburtina a sarcophagus of a Paulus Petrus Lilluti, who was buried among the Gentiles in the military burial ground on the Via Salario.

I have mentioned these instances to explain

Paribeni fully believes them to be the earliest and best examples of Christian art in Rome. In fact, he does not hesitate to attribute to them "un posto di assoluto primato nella storia dell'arte Cristiana" (a place of absolute supremacy in the history of Christian art). Such being the case, the readers of *The Illustrated London News* will be pleased to have official and unedited information about the event.

The building itself baffles description; there is such a mixture of halls, stairs, recesses, galleries, crypts, that any attempt to describe them without the help of elaborate plans and sections would prove futile and useless. Originally there were only two funeral chambers, built in the second half of the second century by one Aurelius Felicissimus for himself and other co-freedmen, whom he calls brothers (*fratres*), not in the ordinary sense of the word, but in that of religious brotherhood. One of the occupants, Aurelia Prima, is called "Virgin," another proof of the spirit of Christianity which pervades the place. And in the whole set of frescoes—which make it unique in the history of art—we detect the purpose of representing scenes from the Gospel in a disguised form; that is to say, without running the risk of detection by pagan visitors. Thus we see represented four times the figure of the Good Shepherd, which might have been identified with Orpheus—the scene of the Sermon on the Mount, with the image of the Saviour disguised as a shepherd among his flock, seated on a pinnacle of rock, with an open book on his knees; the life-size figures of the twelve Apostles, of *nobilissima fattura* (excellent workmanship); a landscape (reproduced on the opposite page—upper right-hand subject), thoroughly unconventional, and of dubious significance; another representation of the Twelve, and other groups which might represent Christ preaching in Solomon's Temple; the woman with the flow of blood; and the ass ridden by the Saviour on His last visit to Jerusalem, etc. The gems of the collection are, without doubt, the two marvellous heads which, according to Paribeni's theory, represent the two princes of the Apostles, Peter and Paul. The excellent photographic reproductions which—thanks to Paribeni's kindness—I am able to lay before the reader, make it needless for me to describe them, especially considering that the subject has been taken up by the best authority on



FOUND IN ROME WHILE DIGGING FOUNDATIONS FOR A NEW TAXICAB GARAGE: PART OF A HYPOGEUM (UNDERGROUND BUILDING) WITH EARLY CHRISTIAN MURAL PAINTINGS—THE ENTRANCE TO THE CRYPTS.

Photographs supplied by Commendatore Lanciani.

our hesitation in forming and expressing an opinion on the newly-made discovery at the taxi-garage. It has already been discussed by G. Bendinelli,

Christian paintings, Monsignor Giuseppe Wilpert, whose investigations and conclusions will soon be made known to students of Christian art.

PORTRAITS OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL?—EARLY CHRISTIAN “FINDS.”

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY COMMENDATORE RODOLFO LANCIANI.



SHOWING CHRIST AS A SHEPHERD, TO AVOID DETECTION BY PAGAN VISITORS: AN ALLEGORICAL MURAL PAINTING OF THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.



A SUBJECT OF DOUBTFUL SIGNIFICANCE: ONE OF THE REMARKABLE MURAL PAINTINGS IN THE HYPOGEUM RECENTLY EXCAVATED NEAR THE PORTA MAGGIORE IN ROME.



BELIEVED TO BE AN AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF ST. PAUL: A MURAL PAINTING IN THE HYPOGEUM.



BELIEVED TO BE AN AUTHENTIC PORTRAIT OF ST. PETER: AN EARLY CHRISTIAN MURAL PAINTING FOUND IN ROME.

What treasures of antiquity may be still hidden in the soil of the Eternal City is indicated by a recent discovery in Rome, described by Commendatore Lanciani, the eminent Italian archæologist, in his article on the opposite page, and illustrated by the photographs which are given there and above. During excavations recently made near the Porta Maggiore, on the eastern side of the city, for constructing the foundations of a new public garage for taxicabs, there was unearthed an ancient hypogeum, or subterranean building, of large extent, containing various halls, chambers, stairways, galleries and crypts. But the most

remarkable feature was a wonderful series of mural paintings, believed to represent the earliest-known examples of Christian art in Rome, and including what are regarded as authentic portraits of St. Peter and St. Paul, which we are enabled here to reproduce. If this ascription is correct, it is a discovery of the highest importance and the deepest interest. In his article, Commendatore Lanciani points out that the Christian figures were in some paintings disguised to avoid detection by pagan visitors. Thus in a picture of the Sermon on the Mount Christ is shown as a shepherd with his flock.

DAMAGE £1,000,000, AND 600 HOMELESS: THE HARTLEPOOL FIRE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., TOPICAL, AND I.B.



GREATER DISASTER PREVENTED ONLY IN THE NICK OF TIME: CREOSOTE TANKS; SHOWING HOW THE SHED OVER ONE OF THEM WAS BURNT!



EVIDENCE OF THE TERRIFIC HEAT FROM THE ADJACENT BURNING TIMBER: RAILWAY LINES TWISTED AND BENT LIKE WIRE.



WHERE HOUSES THAT SUFFERED FROM THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT WERE DESTROYED: DESOLATION AFTER THE FIRE AT WEST HARTLEPOOL; SHOWING THE WHEELS OF BURNT RAILWAY TRUCKS AND CARRIAGES, AND TWISTED RAILS.



FLAMES LIKE A ROARING SEA: FIREMEN PLAYING THE HOSE ON HUGE BLAZING STACKS OF TIMBER.



SOME OF THE SIX HUNDRED PEOPLE WHOSE HOMES WERE DESTROYED: A FAMILY CARRYING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO SAFETY.

The disastrous fire at West Hartlepool broke out in a timber yard on the afternoon of January 4, and, fanned by a strong gale, spread over an area nearly a mile long. Huge piles of timber and railway sleepers were consumed on the eight-acre pitwood storage ground of Messrs. George Horsley and Sons. Very soon several blocks of dwelling houses were involved, and the inmates hastily removed as much of their furniture and effects as they could carry. They suffered great hardships in the biting cold weather, but neighbours did everything possible to help them. Some six hundred people were rendered homeless, and about fifty or sixty houses

were destroyed, including a block of buildings in Cleveland Road which was among those severely damaged when the Germans bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby, on December 16, 1914, killing 127 civilians. The total damage caused by the recent fire was estimated at about £1,000,000. There were 28 fire brigades engaged, including detachments from Stockton, Middlesbrough, Darlington, York, Gateshead, Leeds, Scarborough, and Easington. They saved the creosote works, a neighbouring shipyard, and much other threatened property. The fire raged for nearly twenty-four hours before it was got under.

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THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

TRULY we are in a new era; the sales are proving it. There is no struggle for coveted garments, no indiscriminate buying, no irresponsible bargain-hunting. Contrariwise, as said 'Tweedledee—or was it Tweedledum? one gets mixed with these classical quotations—women are going about their sale shopping with lists in their hands, made up after careful study of sales catalogues with a view to making wise investment. Past the most alluring offers they walk with a stern air of self-determination—the latest of virtues—and on to the next item on their list. One sage matron said that her idea of the sales was to try to get back some of the six shillings the income tax takes out of her pounds. Laudable, no doubt; but leaving the shop-keeper in the perplexed position described as a choice between the devil and the deep sea.

Children's fancy-dress dances are the prettiest of things. Like most pleasures, they have their drawbacks. So eager are grown-ups to look at the little masqueraders that they spoil the effect to some extent by their mere presence. Possibly a



THE CRAZE FOR DYED LACE.

Petunia-coloured charmeuse forms the bodice and the foundation of the skirt, to say nothing of the double-edged train. Lace dyed the same colour as the charmeuse forms the skirt; the shoulder-straps are jewelled with amethysts; and the girdle is of oxydised thread set with amethysts and sapphires.

clever scientist will invent invisible caps for us, and then we can enjoy these affairs without hindrance. There was a sergeant of City Police at one last week, with " + 2 " on his helmet. I think it indicated that he had seen two summers. After him came a turkey with tail outspread and feathers erect, with the prettiest of wee faces instead of the bird's ugly beak. A little Maori maiden—her dress correct in every detail, even to her distended paniers of dried grasses—was sweet to look upon; she had begun early too, for a gallant little Hussar attached himself to her, and speedily learnt her pretty Christian name of Dinah and told her his, which was Harold, in the happy way children have of starting palship. One pretty fairy, invited to join the dance by a doublet and hose, declined on the count that she wanted to dance with a " weally weal boy," thus giving doublet and hose away;

later, the fairy, who should have known better, tripped it with a toreador who was a toreadress without doubt. It seems a pity to dress little girls as men characters, when there are so many much more suitable on the spindle side. A real live Princess whose names are Marie Louise received the little folk at two dances, and thoroughly enjoyed the greetings given by the motleyites, who evidently appreciated her friendly smiles more than her princely rank.

I have no doubt at all that a present of a daughter to Sir William and Lady Noreen Bass would be welcomed by them. They must, however, have been considerably astonished to see their mother figuring in an evening paper as their daughter. Mrs. Bernard Shaw, wife of the Vicar of the Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston Street, is Sir William Bass's mother. As the widow of Mr. Hamar Bass, she married the Rev. Bernard Shaw in 1901. She is a daughter of the third Lord Bagot, and is distinguished from the other Mrs. Bernard Shaw, wife of the playwright, by her courtesy title of "Hon." Sir William and Lady Noreen Bass, who are among the most popular of our sport-loving circles, have no family. Lady Noreen is aunt to the fiancée of the Queen's nephew, Lord Eltham.

French law now permits a kind of patent or copyright in dress. Will it save duplication, or shall we still witness the frigid stare with which the wearer of one Dromia dress meets another? There have been cases of several dresses alike in every detail at large assemblages; at the Court garden party last year the savour of life was temporarily lost to a lady who had discovered three counterparts of her costume, and was in consequence trying to "flock all alone" in an assemblage of several thousands. Pictures may be copied, why not gowns? Once upon a time, when golden sovereigns were about and plentiful, a smart woman would pay a big price for a model on condition that it was not repeated. Even then there were complications, such as a lady staying at home who had told her dressmaker she would be abroad for the season. Now there are so many sections of society that there will be many Dromias in dress, and, as the many sections meet on the common ground of big assemblages, the fact will be found out. One wonders who would like to adjudicate at the fashion patent office. No one would who is familiar with the very vocal excitement in a Paris atelier when anything threatens to go wrong with the frocks.

A lady who is neither of the new poor nor new rich class is obsessed by her new car—a Christmas present from her husband, who is not new. The car cannot be discussed; it is perfect! The livery of the chauffeur is what is troubling its proud proprietress. Indeed, she contemplates two liveried servants, declaring that the car demands them. No livery that she has seen quite satisfies her. The royal chauffeurs' might well do so; it is most neat, and yet very distinguished. Dark-blue with vulcanite buttons, dark-blue caps with glazed peaks, and the tiniest circular badge in silver above the peak, with "G., R.I.," and an imperial crown in such small space that only a close look reveals the design. Reefer coats, breeches, and leggings. The men are young and smart, which seems to matter more with chauffeurs than with coachmen and footmen of a passing, if not past, period. Something to look at was the old style about carriage servants. Something inconspicuously smart is the new style for private motor men. Royal cars are so much in this new style that

when a drive to public engagements in town is necessary the Royal Arms in colour are carried as a large badge in front of that on which his Majesty is aboard, so that all officials en route may make no mistakes and perchance hold up the King.

Many reasons are given for the clearness of Englishwomen's complexions and for the clean look of British men. The chief reason is the love they have of soap and water. Behind that is discrimination of the kind of soap and water they use. The latter is supplied by sundry companies, and is good, bad, and indifferent. Being possessors of plenty of common sense, Britishers equalise things by the use of soap which renders the hardest water harmless, and softens, freshens, and protects the skin. Knight's

Castile Soap with the red band is the right one to use for these purposes. It fulfils them all, and it is delicate, well fattened, and is pleasant to use. Motoring, golfing, even walking, in keen easterly winds leaves the skin



A TRICORNE HAT.

It can be made of either taffetas or satin, and its only trimming is a cockade of gros-grain ribbon.



A NEW EVENING WRAP.

There is a great vogue just now for flowers of velvet—large or small, in place of the more ordinary collar. The wrap itself is of cherry-coloured velvet, and is lined with chiffon of the same shade.

exhausted, and a wash with Knight's Castile Soap braces, refreshes, and softens it. The red band is an easy way to identify the right sort at a glance.

A. E. L.

APOLOGY.

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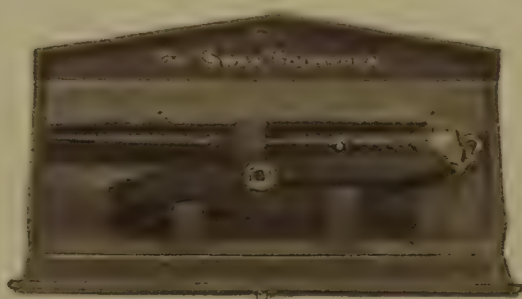
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"PICK AND SHOVEL" HISTORY.

IN "Everyday Life in the Old Stone Age," by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell (London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 1921), the authors make a very successful attempt to tell in simple language the story of primeval man in Europe. They briefly describe the nature of the evidence for the existence of each successive race, and show how "pick and shovel history," as they term it, can be read. They have also made a praiseworthy effort in the opening chapter to state the essential facts and hypotheses of geology bearing on the subject; but we fear the matter is too condensed to be clear to a beginner, and it fails to emphasise how very brief is the period during which man has lived on the earth compared with the incalculably long periods which went before.

None of the ancestral men, except perhaps the "sub-man of Java," or Pithecanthropus, are too remote to be compared in their habits and mode of life with at least some tribes which have survived until historic times. The authors therefore illustrate each phase of progress in the age when European man used stone implements, by interesting comparisons with similar states of culture in modern days.

Pittdown man—the most ape-like specimen of real humanity—and the subsequent Chellean and Acheulean man, are treated as homeless wandering nomads of low degree, and compared with the natives of Tasmania and Tierra del Fuego, as they appeared when first visited by civilised man. They would seek only temporary shelters; their nearest approach to an artificial dwelling would be a break-wind of boughs; and their whole life would be a struggle for food. They would trap the contemporary elephants and other large game in pits.

The next, Mousterian or Neanderthal man, settled regularly in caves, and buried his dead in such a way as to imply that he had some idea of a future life. The authors describe the existing native Australians

to illustrate his possible habits. Next came a cave man, the so-called Aurignacian, who began to have leisure for more than mere existence, and became a good artist, made needles of bone, and used a bow and arrow. Some skeletons of this man found in a cave near Mentone are rather negroid, so we are reminded of the modern bushmen of South Africa.

The still later cave men of Solutrean and Magdalenian times, at least in France and Spain, had greater artistic faculties, and painted pictures of the animals



BASKING IN "EVERLASTING SUNSHINE": MENTONE—THE SEASIDE MOUNTAIN RESORT ON THE RIVIERA, HIGHLY POPULAR WITH BRITISH VISITORS

of the chase on the walls and roofs of the caves, probably with some idea of magical influence on their hunting. One skull of these men is rather like that of an Eskimo, and the reindeer lived in their country in great numbers; so the authors are probably right in illustrating their mode of life by describing that of the existing Arctic tribes.

The last phase of the story is sad, for with the passing of the Old Stone Age, art in Western Europe suddenly degenerated, and we do not meet with anything comparable again until the rise of the civilisations at the dawn of history in the East. The authors illustrate their work by numerous effective sketches.

A. SMITH WOODWARD.

RIVIERA PROSPECTS AND PROPOSALS.

ROOMS are now being let at lower prices on the Riviera, and there are reports of the boat trains from Victoria Station being trebled, all packed with Riviera worshippers. Letters demanding rooms are pouring in, so the faces of all and sundry who live by catering to our needs are wreathed in smiles, despite the ten per cent. tax on takings.

Mentone is already an English place. In the streets, and tea-shops especially, our tongue seems to have swamped the French. The everlasting sunshine, eight months now, with scarcely any rain, which is causing grief and perplexity to agriculture and to electric lighting companies, is being revelled in by golfers and tennis players, and picnickers.

Nice is getting crowded, and is feverishly preparing for Carnival, which is to revive pre-war glories. At quiet, airy, healthy Cimiez above, where Carnival does but faintly echo, the big, beautiful hotels are filling rapidly.

At Cannes, the polo prospects for a moment looked doubtful, Lord Rocksavage deciding not to bring his ponies—but Baron Schroeder, from Chili, has come with six, and Colonel Melville and Mr. Leslie Melville have also brought some.

Prince and Princess Christopher of Greece are at the fine Villa Kasbek, where the Grand Duke Michael and the Comtesse Torby and their children so often entertained, and Mr. Leeds and his bride are expected to join them. Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill arrived in Cannes early in January, as did Lord and Lady Grosvenor. The famous Château Thorenc has been taken for the Maharajah Ranee of Porbanda, and a large suite. Many important people have come already, and much entertaining is in progress. All is well with the Riviera, and it remains as popular as ever with these holiday-makers who are able to escape from the cold winds and fogs of northern climates into this genial and sunlit atmosphere.—F. M. DE BORRING.



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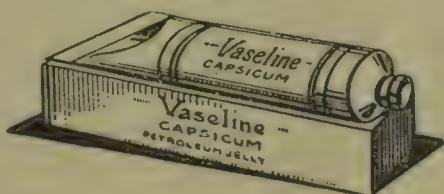


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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

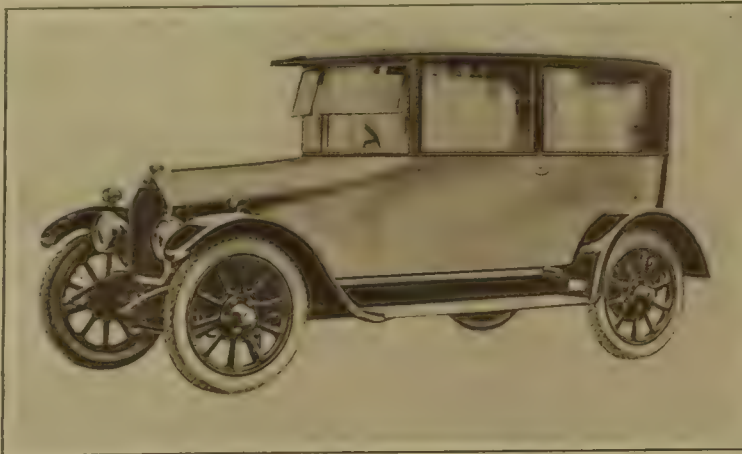
The Registration Book.

Almost with one accord the motoring Press is making a dead set at the registration book and demanding its withdrawal. A very little while ago I should have contested their point of view, because the idea of the book is not at all a bad conception, and if it had been worked out along common-sense lines, it might have been of some use. Unfortunately, the bureaucratic view seems to be that it is something intended to be an additional source of annoyance to the car-owner, and designed to make work for more hordes of officials. In its inception, the police desired its adoption because, they said, it would constitute a title-deed to the car and would assist them in suppressing car-thieving. In practice, it has not been the first, and has not acted as any sort of deterrent to the stealing of cars. Indeed, the dishonest who specialise in the theft of cars regard it as a complete farce, and even as an assistance to them in the disposal of their loot. It is only a few weeks ago that we had an example of how the idea works in the case of cars purchased on the instalment system, in which the registration book—i.e., the "title deed"—is by law issued to a person who is not legally the owner. All the experience of the past year and all the available evidence point to the sheer futility of the present system of car registration, and the time has come when the motoring community must make a strong and solid protest against a system which entails a great deal of trouble, is wasteful of the money paid in taxation (which ought to be devoted to the road), and is of no earthly use as a safeguard of property. As a matter of fact, the registration authorities themselves say that they are not at all concerned with stopping the stealing of cars. That, they contend, with some justice, is the business of the police. Their own affair is simply to collect the taxes and to see that none escapes the net. I have come round to the opinion that the registration book must go.

The Isle of Man Races.

Enough entries have been received by the R.A.C. to ensure the holding of the two races announced to be held in the Isle of Man next summer. For the "Three Litres" event nine cars have been

entered, these being three Sunbeams, three Vauxhalls, and a similar team of Bentley cars. The "Fifteen Hundred" has attracted a better list, no fewer than fifteen cars having been entered. These are: three each from Sunbeams, Aston-Martins, Crossley-Bugatti, and Talbot-Darracq, and one A.C., one Hillman, and an Alvis. Entries remain open at increased fees until March 31, so it is quite possible there may be more still. In any case, it is satisfactory to know that the races are to be held. Even more, a very fine open race is certain in both classes, and the events should be quite worth while going all the way to the Isle of Man to see.



AN EXHIBIT FOR THE SCOTTISH MOTOR SHOW:
AN 11.4-H.P. HUMBER SALOON.



PROOF OF HILL-CLIMBING POWERS: A WOLSELEY "FIFTEEN" AT THE TOP
OF WORCESTERSHIRE BEACON.

Third-Party Insurance.

A correspondent of *Motor Cycling* makes the brilliant suggestion that no driving license should be issued to any person unable to produce a third-party insurance policy! I am not going to make the extreme statement that the possession of such a policy makes for recklessness; but I should at least say that in a fair proportion of cases the comfortable feeling that there is no personal responsibility for material damage does not exactly induce to ultra-carefulness. Of course, most of us do insure against all the

risks of the road and drive as carefully as we know how to do. A minority prefers to shoulder its own risk. As a matter of fact, until after the war, I never insured my cars, and never had an accident. I should still be carrying on in the same way, were it not that the vastly increased number of vehicles on the roads, and the lower standard of driving skill obtaining to-day in comparison with the period before the war, have made it too dangerous to risk. Therefore, I insure, but I cannot for the life of me see why I should be made to, or why I should not be allowed a driving license if I don't. Why not extend the same principle to all road-users? Why not make the cyclist, the horse-driver, even the nursemaid who pushes a bassinette, possess a third-party insurance policy? The idea seems to be too absurd. We have enough restrictions as it is. W. W.



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THE PLAYHOUSES.

THREE WEST-END PANTOMIMES.

MR. COCHRAN'S first essay at pantomime, "Babes in the Wood" (in the comely persons of the Dolly Sisters) on its pictorial side calls for unstinted praise. Children will revel in "The Dream Nursery" and the delightful representation of "Where the Toys Come From," just as they will in the ripe comicalities of Messrs. Hassell, Edlin, and Bruno. The acting success of the pantomime is achieved by Mr. A. W. Baskcomb as the Dame. The Hippodrome relies on "Jack and the Beanstalk," and its "stars" are Mr. George Robey and Miss Clarice Mayne. Merely to say that Mr. Robey is prime comedian of the company is enough to guarantee the quality and the fullness of the fun. But farce is not allowed to drown fairy tale. Nor is Mr. Robey's ubiquity allowed to put others' talents in the shade. Miss Clarice Mayne is consistently piquant as Jack. Miss Kiddy Kennedy soon captures the audience; the Penders provide a Cow which will please every youngster who sees it; and artists of the capacity of Mr. Tom Walls, Miss Madge Saunders, and Mr. Jay Laurier do their share in providing entertainment. The Lyceum "Cinderella" is a good mixture of pretty fantasy and rollicking humour. Miss Dainty Doris, who merits her Christian name, and Mr. Danvers as this Cinderella's whimsical Buttons, get the right atmosphere quite early into the story. Mr. George Jackley is an up-to-date as well as laughable Baron. Miss Louie Beckman's Prince Charming really charms with a coon song.

CHILDREN'S PLAYS. OLD AND NEW.

Many plays for children were staged for the holiday season. All the stock favourites have been revived, and two novelties have been added to the usual list. "Alice in Wonderland," departing each year further and further from the author's intention and text, reappears at the Garrick, with Miss Phyllis Griffiths as a tall but acceptable Alice, and Mr. Hayden Coffin acting as delightfully as ever in the rôle of the Mad Hatter. "Where the Rainbow Ends" renews its appeal to youthful imagination and patriotism at the Apollo. "The Blue Bird," making an agreeable variant on pantomime, has been revived at the King's, Hammersmith, with Mr. Ernest Hendrie and Mr. Norman Page in their original parts. There is a new fairy play at the Victoria Palace, in which Mr. Ivan Berlyn, Miss Kate Snow, and Mr. Arthur Harding shine, showing how a prince and princess who maltreat their toys are carried off by "The Windmill Man" to be sentenced and reformed in Toyland by

the dolls and toy soldiers they misused. And a similarly attractive piece of fancy fills the afternoon bill at the Court, which supposes a group of children on holiday-finding adventures in "The Great Big World." Here Miss Mary Grey and Mr. Miles Malleson head a happy company.

CHESS.

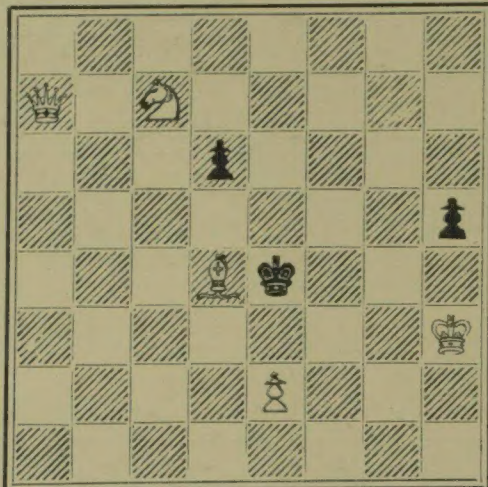
TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3871.—By A. M. SPARKE.

WHITE
1. K to B 8th
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK
Any move

PROBLEM No. 3873.—By THE LATE J. B. FISHER.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

AHMED MIRZA (Dacca).—In regard to your further contributions, Problem No. 5 seems to admit of a second solution by 1. Q to B 6th (ch). Problem No. 6 is rather too weak for our use.

A. TAYLOR (Sheffield).—Thanks for the game, which shall have our careful consideration, and we hope to find it up to our standard of publication.

A. E. HUGHES (Stoke Newington).—We have carefully considered both your problems, and find they are below our standard of publication. We shall be glad to see further compositions.

ASSIDUOUS READER (Naples).—The two English chess magazines are "The British Chess Magazine," Whitehead and Miller, Ltd., 13, Elmwood Lane, Leeds; and "The Chess Amateur," Stroud, Gloucestershire.

TYGODNIK ILLUSTROWANY (Warsaw Poland).—The copy of your periodical has not yet come to hand, but in any case, we are sorry we are unable to accept your offer of exchange. We wish you all success, however, in your undertaking.

R. W. S. (Sidcup).—Thanks for your letter and your good wishes, which we heartily reciprocate.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3868 received from S A Hawarden (Benoni, Transvaal), and Frank H Rollison (Evansville, U.S.A.); of No. 3869 from Littleton S Roberts (Boston, Mass.), Henry A

Seller (Denver, U.S.A.), A L McIntosh (Montreal), John Doney (Winnipeg), R F Morris (Sherbrooke, Canada), Frank H Rollison, and Leo T Palmer (New York City, U.S.A.); of No. 3870 from Mrs. Rodger (Rutherglen), James M K Lupton (Richmond), J B Camara (Madeira), and John Doney (Winnipeg); of No. 3871 from Gordon Lowe (Southport), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), J J Duckworth (Newton-le-Willows), H W Satow (Bangor), James M K Lupton, Albert Taylor (Sheffield), M de Winton (Gloucester), Assiduous Reader (Naples), C H Watson (Masham), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), R C Durell (Woodford Green), L W Cafferata (Newark), P W Hunt (Bridgewater), W J Stubbs (Upper Warrington), H Burgess (St. Leonards-on-Sea), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), G Stillingfleet (Johnston, Seaford), H W Satow (Bangor) and W Hampton (Kentish Town).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3872 received from M de Winton (Gloucester), L W Cafferata (Newark), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), Ch. Le Harivel (Edinburgh), John Hutton (Whitburn), P W Hunt (Bridgewater), E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), C H Watson (Masham), H Burgess (St. Leonards-on-Sea), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), G Stillingfleet (Johnston, Seaford), H W Satow (Bangor) and W Hampton (Kentish Town).

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

Game played in the Premier Tournament of the Hastings Chess Meeting between Messrs. KOSTICH and NORMAN.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. K.) BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 3rd
3. P to B 4th P to Q 4th
4. Kt to B 3rd P to B 3rd
P to B 4th at once is better.
5. P to K 3rd Q Kt to Q 2nd
6. B to Q 3rd B to Q 3rd
7. P to K 4th

If Black had played 4. — P to B 4th, this powerful move would have been prevented.

8. Kt takes P Kt takes Kt
9. B takes Kt Kt to B 3rd
10. B to B 2nd Q to R 4th (ch)
11. B to Q 2nd Q to R 4th

This manoeuvring of the Queen is more spectacular than effective. White at any rate does not hesitate to Castle in face of it.

The Hastings meeting, held during the holiday week, proved a very pleasant function, and secured for its competitors the leading chess talent of the country, notwithstanding a few conspicuous absentees. The Premier Tournament was won by the Serbian master, Mr. B. Kostich, a well-known figure in English chess, whose score was unbroken by defeat; followed by Mr. Price, some of whose successes were obtained by admirable play. The Major Tournament resulted in a tie between Messrs. Lean and Stephenson; and Mrs. Stephenson took the honours in the First Class Tourney.

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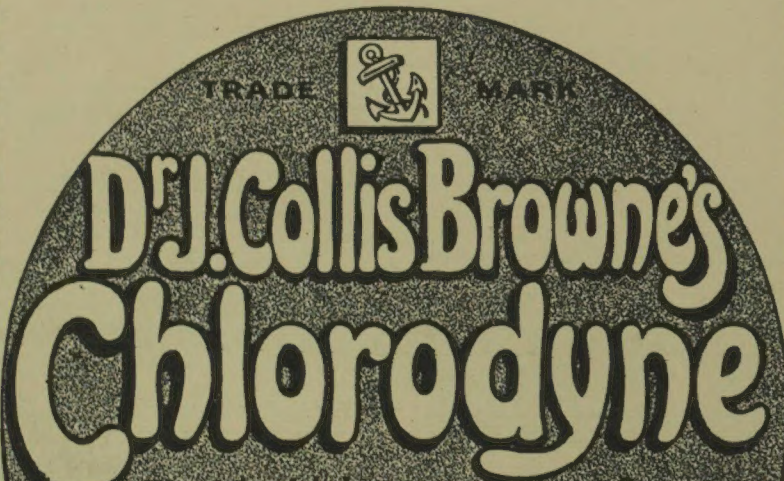
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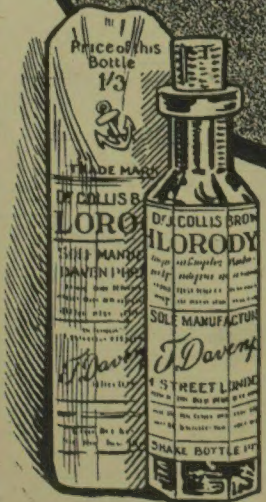
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PEDIGREE
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Put a Tube in your Kit Bag.
The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground and bears this TRADE MARK.
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Swiftest and quickest remedy for Catarrh, Ordinary Colds and Asthmatic Troubles. At all Chemists. 4s. 3d. a tin.

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Don't Worry About
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If you make the Cuticura Trio your every-day toilet preparations you will have a clear, healthy skin, good hair, and soft white hands. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal, Talcum to powder and perfume.

Soap 1s., Talcum 1s. 3d., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

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THE
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It's the pace that tries the skin..... THEREFORE—

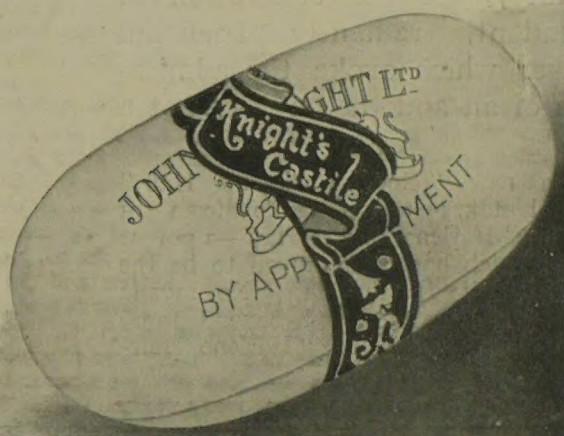
protect your complexion and add to the enjoyment of your Motor Run by a gentle wash with Knight's Castile Soap before starting. It will soothe, refresh and invigorate the skin, so that you may face a rush of cold air without discomfort, and get the fullest benefit from healthful exposure to sun, wind or rain.

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This delightful Soap, even when used in hard water, softens the skin and prevents any tendency to roughness and redness. There is no other Soap quite like it: none which gives such a sensation of comfort and refreshment after use.

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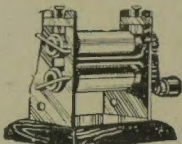
The Soap with
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COSMOS SHARPENER

Entirely Automatic.
Insert Razor Blade.
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Two strokes of your razor across this instrument and you're ready for a keen, clean shave. Does the job equally well on safety blades or old-style razors.

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Sold everywhere 6d 1/2 2/6 & 4/6.

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that cannot be repeated.

During our great January Sale of Irish linen we are offering all our standard goods at greatly reduced prices. Many of the offers we cannot repeat at the price after they are sold out.

No. IL 141—Extraordinary value in bleached pure Irish linen 35/11
Sheets. Size 2 x 2 1/2 yds. Pair
Other sizes at various prices.

Illustrated Bargain List, No. 400, sent post free on application.

No. IL 141—Amazing bargain in bleached all-linen damask 11/3
cloths. Size 2 x 2 yds. Each
Other sizes and qualities at various prices.

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Delivery of parcels guaranteed and carriage paid on orders of 20/- upwards.

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THE ROYAL MAIL
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Handsome is as Baldness isn't.

The "thin-on-the-top" man cannot be handsome, and poor straggly hair sadly mars a woman's appearance. Cruel but True! Your hair is not the ideal you feel it might be—but ROWLAND'S Macassar Oil is waiting for you, a sane natural method of providing the nourishment your hair lacks, to regain its pristine health and beauty—curly, thick, and youthful. Rub in this famous old Oil daily because it nourishes dry, falling, scurfy—starving hair, stimulating feeble growth. Get one of these sizes to-day—3/6, 7/-, 10/6 at your Chemist, Stores, or Hairdresser.

ROWLAND'S,
112 Guildford Street,
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GOLDEN
Colour for
Fair Hair.

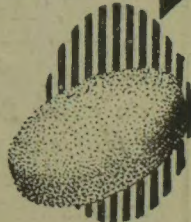
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Sold by all Chemists & Druggists, 4/6 per box.
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HERE'S GOOD LUCK FOR YOUR HAIR!

A Wonderful Gift to Bring YOU Abundance of Beautiful Hair.

1,000,000 HAIR-BEAUTY FREE TRIAL OUTFITS.

FROM time immemorial superstition has been rife and the most commonly accepted symbol of Good Luck has been the Horse Shoe. However, there is a new symbol of Good Luck nowadays for all, both men and women, who are afflicted with Hair Troubles in any shape or form. It is one which implies the restoration of Hair Health and Beauty, and the cultivation of abundant, radiantly beautiful tresses which evoke the admiration of all and the envy of not a few.

The new "Good Luck for Hair" symbol takes the tangible form of Edwards' Harlene for the Hair—a potent liquid which has been proved to be the Elixir of Life for the Hair. No mystic movements are involved beyond those of the World-Famous "Harlene Hair-Drill."

CONTENTS OF HAIR BEAUTY FREE TRIAL OUTFITS.

To-day is the very best time to begin this wonderful "Harlene Hair-Drill." The "Harlene Hair-Drill" Trial Outfit, which is offered free to all who will remit the cost of postage and packing—viz., fourpence in stamps—contains the following essential requisites for carrying out the "Drill" to the best advantage.

1.—A Free Trial Bottle of "Harlene-for-the-Hair," now universally recognised as the greatest of all hair tonics, and as used by Royalty, the nobility, the aristocracy, social leaders, public people, and millions of men and women in every grade of Society. "Harlene" feeds and nourishes the hair as nothing else does, and so it naturally becomes stronger, healthier, and altogether more beautiful.

2.—A Packet of "Cremex" Shampoo. This is an antiseptic purifier which thoroughly cleanses the hair and scalp of all scurf, etc., and prepares the hair for the "Hair-Drill" treatment. You should avoid greasy, hair-matting, cocoanut oils.

3.—Free bottle of "Uzon"—an exquisite Brilliantine that gives the hair a glorious lustre and radiance, and is especially

beneficial in cases where the scalp is inclined to be "dry."

4.—The illustrated "Harlene Hair-Drill" Manual, which gives the secrets of Hair Health and Beauty as revealed by the World's Leading

Four-fold gift. Simply send your name and address, written clearly on a blank piece of paper, together with the coupon below, and you may commence to gain hair beauty in the delightful "Harlene Hair-Drill" way.

"HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" QUICKLY BENEFITS.

Millions of men and women throughout the world now practice "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily. They have tested and proved that this unique preparation, "Harlene," and its agreeable method of application, "Hair-Drill," is the surest way to overcome:—

1. Falling Hair,
2. Greasy Hair,
3. Splitting Hair,
4. Dank or Lifeless Hair,
5. Scurf,
6. Over-dry Scalp,
7. Thinning Hair,
8. Baldness.

Let "Harlene Hair-Drill" enrich your hair and increase its value to you. Simply send 4d. in stamps for postage and packing, and a Free Harlene Outfit will be sent to your address in any part of the world.

APPLY FOR FREE TRIAL OUTFIT TO-DAY.

Why not write for your free "Harlene" Outfit to-day—NOW? Hesitancy and procrastination may deprive you of the opportunity as the difficulty of obtaining supplies at present and the extraordinary demand just now make this free offer of exceptional value. At any moment it may have to be reluctantly withdrawn, so avoid the possibility of vexatious disappointment at the last minute by sending in your application to-day to the Head Offices.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain further supplies of "Harlene" at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 9d. per bottle. "Uzon" Brilliantine at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. per bottle. "Cremex" Shampoo Powders 1s. 6d. per box of seven shampoos (single packets 3d. each), and "Astol" at 3s. and 5s. per bottle from all Chemists and Stores, or will be sent direct on receipt of 6d. extra for postage from Edwards' Harlene, Ltd., 20, 22, 24, and 26, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1

FREE TO ALL.



Here's "Good Luck" for your Hair. A Four-fold Hair Beauty Free Trial Outfit—the forerunner of Hair-health, with radiantly beautiful tresses for ladies and thick, abundant growth for men. Claim your "Good Luck" parcel to-day. See coupon below.

Hair Specialist. These secrets will show you how to prevent and overcome all hair troubles and how to cultivate a truly beautiful head of hair.

There are no restrictions attached to this

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE GREY-HAIRED.

If your hair is Grey, Faded, or quickly losing its Colour, you should try at once the wonderful new liquid compound, "Astol," a remarkable discovery which gives back to grey hair new life and colour in a quick and natural manner. You can try "Astol" free of charge by enclosing an extra 2d. stamp for the postage and packing of the "Harlene Hair-Drill" parcel—i.e., 6d. stamps in all—when, in addition to the splendid 4-Fold Gift described in this announcement, a trial bottle of "Astol" will also be included absolutely free of charge.

"HARLENE" FREE GIFT COUPON.

Detach and post to—

EDWARDS' HARLENE LIMITED,
20, 22, 24 & 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W. C. 1.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me your free "Harlene" Four-Fold Hair-Growing Outfit as announced. I enclose 4d. in stamps for postage and packing to my address.

(Illustrated London News, 14/1/22.)

NOTE TO READER.

Write your name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above. (Mark envelope "Sample Dept.")

N.B.—If your hair is GREY enclose extra 2d. stamp—6d. in all—and a FREE bottle of "Astol" for Grey Hair will also be sent you.